INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
I 1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1068

VOL. XVIII NO. 164- BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
I 2

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

KARACHI UNDER FLOODS

City Telegraphically Cut Off From Outer World

THE INDUS RISING

Trains Packed With Flood Refugees From Villages

KARACHI, July 24.

Karachi has had 6.43 inches of rain during the past 24 hours and it is still raining heavily. All the main streets are under water and parks and gardens resemble inland seas. Parts of McLeod Road, the main artery connecting European business quarter with cantonments, are two and a half feet deep in water. The Post Office and the Telegraph Office compounds are nearly three feet deep in water, making access impossible except by boat.

CUT OFF OUTER WORLD.

Since 10 o'clock this morning Karachi has been completely cut off telegraphically from outside world. Owing to breakdown in main cables neither press nor private telegrams can be received or transmitted. Streets are dotted with derelic cars and lorries incapacitated by floods.

FLOOD REFUGEES LEAVE VILLAGES.

Upper Sind has also suffered severely. Shikarpur and Larkhana are in danger owing to large breaches in the Indus and canals. Three special trains packed with flood refugees from Larkhana and Shikarpur have arrived at Karachi.

The railway line between Hyderabad and Karachi is so weak that passage of further trains seems doubtful until bridges and culverts are strengthened.—A. P.

Sind Villages Threatened With Floods.

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, July 24.

Owing to the rise in the Indus parts of the three Districts in Sind are in danger of being under floods. The extent of the area flooded and damage done is not yet known. Reports from Sukkur, and Shikarpur show that water is rushing to Shikarpur City.

The villages of Khanpur, Rustam and 15 others are said to be surrounded by water and inhabitants are rapidly leaving for safer places. Some are taking shelter on the high level ground wherever found.

In view of the urgent call from Sukkur the Satyagraha Committee and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, President, Sind Satyagraha Council despatched batches of volunteers from Hyderabad and Sukkur centres for immediate relief work. If neccessary more volunteers will be sent from other centres.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SIND DISTRICTS.

Satyagrahis On Relief Work.

—:o:—

The Secretary of Sind Satyagraha Council wires:—

Owing to a rise in the Indus, parts of three districts in Sind are in danger of being flooded heavily The extent of the area flooded and damage done is not yet known. Reports from Sukkur, and Shikarpur show that water is rushing to Shikarpur city. The villages of Khanpur, Rustam, and fifteen others are said to be surrounded by water. The inhabitants are rapidly leaving for safer places and some are taking shelter on high level grounds wherever found.

In view of an urgent call from Sukkur Satyagraha Committee, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, president of the Sind Satyagraha Council despatched batches of volunteer's from Hyderabad and Sukkur centres, for immediate relief work. If necessary more volunteers will be sent from other centres.

SANGAMNER LEADER ARRESTED

—:o:—

Great Excitement In The City.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

SANGAMNER, July 23.

Sjt. S. S. Navare, the Editor of the "Pratap" who led the mass Civil Disobedience Movement against the Forest Laws in Sangamner and Akola Talukas of Ahmednagar District was arrested along with his lieutenant, Sjt. Shankarrao Joshi on Wednesday evening while returning to Sangamner.

The news of Sjt. Navrai's arrest spread throughout the city, and a huge crowd gathered in front of the Police Station. The excitement among the people was so great that the D. S. P. had to allow Sjt. Navare to address the gathering. Sjt. Navare asked the people to continue the struggle until Swaraj was won.

Sjt. A. R. Bhatt General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, Sjt. Madhavrao Godbole, Secretary of the Deccan Merchants Association and Sjt. Ganesh Tikekar, the Officer in charge of the Satyagraha Camp interviewed Sjt. Navare in custody and had a long discussion with him.

At night a public meeting attended by over five thousand people was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Madhavrao Godbole, Sjt. A. R. Bhatt, Assistant Editor of the "Kesari," paid tribute to the leadership and sacrifice of Sjt. Navare and exhorted people to continue Forest Satyagraha till the end was achieved.

Mr. Lalji Pendse also addressed the meeting.

Coolies Exhorted Not To Carry Bales Of Cloth

—:o:—

Calcutta Convictions.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Seven women volunteers, including Miss Shanti Das, Secretary, Nari Satyagraha Samiti, who were arrested yesterday in Burra Bazar under Anti-Picketing Ordinance were sentenced this afternoon by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to simple imprisonment ranging from four to six months.

Chameli Devi, who was awarded six months, was further accused of having stopped the progress of coolies carrying bales of cloth. Mr. J. W. Maclure, Assistant Hoare Miller asked her not to interfere with the despatch of bales, but she, it is alleged, hit him in the face. A large crowd of men and women were present at the Court to watch the trial.—A. P.

690 ARRESTS IN TAMIL NADU.

—:o:—

MADRAS, July 19.

According to the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee the total number of volunteers convicted in Tamil Nadu alone excluding those that were convicted in the City of Madras up to the 17th July is about 690.—Free Press.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER ROUGHLY HANDLED

—:o:—

Alleged Police Excesses.

—:o:—

MYMENSINGH, July 22.

The Police under European Officers, conducted simultaneous raids on the Congress Committee Office. and the residence of Sjts. Bhupatiranjan Ghosh, Pleader, Syamanand Sen, a Congress worker, Nripendra Nath Roy, and Charu Chandra Roy.

The Police, it is alleged, broke open the gate of the inner apartment of the house of Bhupati Babu and entered it without giving any notice to the inmates of the house and flashed torch lights, in the rooms occupied by the inmates of house.

Moulvi Ghiasuddin Ahmed, member of the All India Congress Committee, was, it is alleged, roughly handled while he was sleeping in the house of Bhupati Babu and his belongings were searched. Some of the volunteers of the Congress Office were also reported to be roughly handled.

It is further alleged that the flag-staff was broken and the flag taken away. Nothing incriminating was found and nobody was arrested.—Free Press.

BASSEIN SATYAGRAHI JAILED.

—:o:—

Hartal As Protest.

—:o:—

BASSEIN, July 24.

Mr. Jagajivan Trivedi, the first Satyagrahi of the Swatantraya Sangh, Bassein, was tried under Section 188 I. P. C. to-day before Mr. Lavate, First Class Magistrate, Bassein, for picketing Koliwada liquor shop, and was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the fullest penalty under the Section.

Hartal will be observed tomorrow as a protest against the sentence.—Free Press.

LIQUOR PICKETERS ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

Sensation In Ahmedabad.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 24.

Eight picketers were injured this evening near liquor shop situated near Khasbazaar. It is said that two persons suddenly came out from one corner of the shop with sticks in their hands and suddenly attacked the volunteers. Lala Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary, Labour Union and many volunteers reached the spot. Their readiness to receive blows quietly but in the meantime the police officers also reached the spot and armed Police were kept standing near the shop for a short time. The injured volunteers have been removed to the hospital.

NAGPUR "WAR COUNCIL" SENT TO JAIL.

ACCUSED SMILE.

NAGPUR, July 24.

The trial of the members of the "War Council" under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code, commenced to-day in the Central Jail before Mr. H. A. R. Dewey, First Class Magistrate.

All the accused refused to participate in the proceedings stating that it was their duty to overthrow the present vicious system of Government and create disaffection and atone for the sins of their brother Indians who helped in the execution of imperialistic policy by their sufferings.

While the proceedings were going on the accused were either reading newspapers or talking to their friends.

The accused were asked to furnish security for good behaviour and on their refusal to do so the Magistrate sentenced them to one year's simple imprisonment.

Dr. Khare was recommended to be paced "A" Cass and Poonamchand Ranka Deshmukh and Dharmadhikari in "B" Cass.

The accused received the sentence smilingly.—A. P.

SIR P. CHETWODE'S FULMINATIONS

—:o:—

Questions Of Policu No Concern Of Soldiers

BENN'S REPLY IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. William Brown drew attention to Sir Philip Chetwode's speech on July 20 and asked whether in view of the character of the Indian policy that Sir Philip Chetwode had advocated it was still intended that he should go to India as Commander-in-Chief.

NOT ON INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Benn replied: Sir Philip Chetwode is not at present on the Indian establishment and it is unnecessary, therefore, for me to comment on the press report concerned. Questions of policy are decided by His Majesty's Government and Governor-General in Council to whose superintendence direction and control Sir Philip Chetwode, when he takes up his position as Commander-in-Chief, will become subject. The policy which it is intended to pursue in India is the policy authoritatively stated by the Viceroy on July 9.

Mr. Cazalet suggested that some reports gave totally false impression of Sir Philip Chetwode's speech.

Mr. Benn replied: Mr. Cazalet is asking me to commit the indiscretion of commenting on matters not within my sphere.

Mr. Thurtle urged that for purpose of putting policy into operation people who were sympathetic to it were needed.

NO CONCERN OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. Benn: Questions of policy have nothing to do with soldiers. They are settled by civil government.

The Speaker intervened when Mr. Clifton Brown suggested that Sir Philip Chetwode had not commented on policy.—Reuter.

MISSIONARIES RESCUED FROM REBEL ARMY.

—:o:—

Brought Back To Foochow

LONDON, July 24.

Foochow:—Twenty-three British and 21 American missionaries who had been marooned in the area dominated by the Chinese "rebel" army were safely brought to Foochow last night as result of an expedition through the fighting lines by Mr. Martin and Mr. Muccio respectively British and American Consuls here.

Miss Harrison and Miss Nettleton are still in captivity but it is believed they are being well-treated. The leader of the rebels has assured Mr. Martin that he is doing his utmost to secure their release.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE TOLL OF CASUALTIVES.

—:o:—

Official Version

—:o:—

LONDON, July 24.

Rome.—According to an official estimate casualties in the earthquake are 1,778 persons dead and 4,264 injured. Three thousand one hundred eighty-six houses have been completely destroyed and 2,757 partially.—Reuter.

Security For Labour Organ.

AHMEDABAD, July 24.

A security of Rs. 1,000 was demanded from Sreemati Ansuya Sarabhai, keeper of the Labour Press, and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, the printer and publisher of the "Majur Sandesh", the weekly organ of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.—Free Press.

RAID ON B. P. C. C.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Forty-eight persons, including the Officer-in-Charge, were arrested this afternoon after police raid on the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Office while sixteen were arrested at the office of the Bengal Council of Civil Disobedience.—A. P.

EX. M. L. C. JAILED FOR A YEAR

—:o:—

Forest Satyagraha In Full Swing.

YEOTMAL LEADER SENTENCED.

—:o:—

AMRAOTI, July 24.

Sjts. Ratanlal Kale, Jagulal Panjankar, Tatya Saheb Deshmukh, Ex-M.L.C. were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 117 Cr. P. C.

The National Week will be celebrated here from 1st to 8th August.—Free Press.

TWELFTH BATCH FROM YEOTMAL.

—:o:—

Dr. Ambadas Jailed.

—:o:—

YEOTMAL, July 24.

The 12th batch of Forest Satyagraha Volunteers were led this morning by Sjt. Ghotkar of Darwha with 10 volunteers, and all were arrested, under Section 26-G of the Indian Forest Act for removing forest produce. Three of them were later released and the rest convicted.

JAILED FOR 3 MONTHS.

Sjts. Vishnu, Purshottam, Muralidhar, Jalamsing and Devidas, were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each, and Sjts. Shridhar, Punjabrao, and Zamia Banhari were fined Rs. 10 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

LEADER GETS 9 MONTHS' R. I.

Dr. Amladas Narayan, leader of yesterday's batch of Forest Satyagrahi Volunteers charged under Section 117 I. P. C. and 26-G. Forest Act, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and 3 months' rigorous on the 2nd charge.—Free Press.

BIDS FOR 1 JUNGLE OUT OF 40.

—:o:—

Vigorous Peaceful Picketing In Nasik.

NASIK CITY, July 24.

(Through Mahajan Congress Committee.):—

Congress volunteers under the leadership of Sjt. Gadre did vigorous picketing yesterday at the auction sale of forest jungles with the result that there were bids for only one jungle out of 40 villages.

The amount of sale was only Rs. 750 out of Rs. 15,000. Police officers with armed police, the District Magistrate and police Superintendent were present. Picketing was peaceful.

RANCHI PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

—:o:—

As Protest Against "C" Class Treatment.

RANCHI, July 23.

An unconfirmed report says that all the political prisoners in the Ranchi Jail, numbering about 30, have resorted to hunger strike in sympathy with Prof. Ananda Mohan Lahiti, who has been on hunger-strike since the 14th instant, as a protest against "C" class treatment.—Free Press.

PICKETERS WHO PROSTRATED THEMSELVES.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent)

NARSINGHPUR, July 24.

The Superintendent of the Borstal institute who is also, the Civil Surgeon, Narsinghpur, and his wife were requested by picketers not to purchase foreign cloth. As they did not yield to this request, the picketers laid themselves on the ground in front of his car. They were tried for forming an unlawful assembly and were sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment, one to four months. Great enthusiasm and resentment was manifested by an unprecedented public meeting and procession including ladies.

Viceroy's Messengers To Leave For Allahabad To-day

CARRYING GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO NEHRUS

Sapru-Jayakar Joint Statement.

A telephone message from Poona says that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had a four hours' talk with Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda jail and that Mahatma Gandhi has given them letters to be handed over to Pundit Motilal and Pundit Jawaharlal. Sir Sapru and Mr. Jayakar will reach Bombay on Friday morning.

VICEROY'S MESSENGERS LEAVE FOR ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Letter Nehrus.

POONA, July 24.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had another four hours interview with Mr. Gandhi today at the end of which they issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—

"We visited Mr. Gandhi yesterday and to-day and had prolonged interviews with him. We laid before him all the facts in our possession. He has given us a message in writing for Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, which we are taking to Allahabad."

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar are leaving for Bombay tomorrow morning en route to Allahabad.—

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar saw Mrs. Naidu also besides Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who are in the same jail.—A. P.

"GUJERAT WRITING FUTURE HISTORY OF INDIA"

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai's Appeal.

ROUSING RECEPTION AT SURAT.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 23.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the recipient of a wonderful reception accorded by the citizens of Surat on his arrival yesterday evening by the Frontier Mail from Bombay. This being his first visit to Surat after his release from the jail, the whole city was bestirred with enthusiasm and made quick preparations to welcome the Chief of Congress Executive.

In spite of the clouded skies arches were erected on the main road along the river-side and decorated the whole route with national flags and national slogans. To honour their beloved Sardar, thousands of people—men, women and children—had lined the footpaths, hours before the arrival and every inch of space on the route.

At the station the platform was overflowing with eager citizens and Congress workers and about a hundred volunteers in uniform were preserving order.

UNPARALLELED PROCESSION.

On the arrival of the Frontier Mail carrying Sardar Vallabhbhai and his daughter Miss Maniben, they were received by Dr. M. K. Dixit, President, Local Congress Committee, amidst deafening cheers of "Sardar Vallabhbhai-ki-Jay".

The Sardar was then carried in procession in a motor car along with Dr. Dixit and Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, amidst thundering cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jay". The procession was led by about a hundred cyclist volunteers and other Congress volunteers, and perhaps a similar one was never seen in Surat before. All through the route the Sardar was continuously cheered and garlanded. It took nearly an hour and a half for the whole attitude to arrive at the Dakka on the banks of the Tapti, where thousands of people had already gathered to hear Sjt. Vallabhbhai.

CONTINUE STRUGGLE TILL VICTORY IS WON.

The Sardar then addressed the huge gathering which was squatting in ankle-deep mud for over 3 hours.

While thanking the people of Surat for the great reception accorded to him in such an inclement weather, he commented that when 25,000 to 30,000 of their countrymen were in jails there could be no time for processions and welcomes. Referring to the work of Gujarat, the Sardar said that the Viceroy's Ordinances showed that Gujarat was doing its duty to Mahatmaji and Gujaratis were, by their deeds, writing the future history of India. Still they must continue the struggle to a victorious end and he would not let them have any rest so long as he himself was out of jail.

He wanted to tell them all, that the moment had almost arrived when there was no time for farmers to farm; for traders to trade, for students to study. When so many of their comrades were in jail there could be no vocation except of getting them out and that could be accomplished only by sending still many more thousands behind the jail doors, so that they may crash open.

BE TRUE TO MAHATMA.

If there was no leader remaining "out of jail", the movement should proceed onward leaderless. Even children could continue the struggle if the spirit was there.

He laid stress on the boycott of foreign cloth and picketing and "Congress Bulletins", which, he said, must be published as long as the hand and the pen could write. When you can convince the Government that all-India obeys the Congress, then will the Government climb down. None in Gujarat should hear any talks of compromise. The Government must be convinced that there shall be no peace in the land until the Government of the land is restored to the people.

SARDAR'S PLAIN TALK.

He continued:—I want to have some plain talk with you. Do not stay here if you care for money, go to foreign countries. Our struggle is a huge sacrifice for the Motherland, and sacrifice alone will open the gates of Yeravda and win freedom for India.

A LIBEL ON GUJARAT.

Referring to the Governor's recent speech in the Council the Sardar said that it was a libel on Gujaratis, to say that all dacoities and drownings were due to the Civil Disobedience movement.

In connection with the Governor's reference to the strong social boycott of Government officers in Gujarat, Sjt. Patel ironically said that he was not aware of any officers dying of starvation. If it were so he would think it his first duty to start free boarding-houses for them.

The meeting terminated late at night amidst cries of 'Bande Mataram".

LOOK OUT FOR "PILOTS" TIP.

—:o:—

Racegoers can depend on getting first hand news from Poona. Our selections and Track notes are very reliable.

Look out for Saturday's Paper.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—MECH. & ELEC. ENGINEER (Non-Brahmin) for Indian State. Apply Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2387

WANTED TRAVELLING SALESMEN, desiring extra work Indian made flavours, essences and allied products; Liberal remuneration. AGENTS WANTED P. O. Box No. 2076, Bombay.
A R2382

WANTED.—RECORD-KEEPER, pay Rs. 25/-. Five years experience in Railway Office records essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—MANAGER, Dholpur State Railway, Dholpur.
A 1264

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN B. A., B.T., an experienced Educationist as Principal for a Mahomedan Boarding High School on a Hill Station near Bombay. Apply with copies of Testimonials Salary required, etc., to Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A 1250

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd. Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish, Swadeshi Hosiery piecegoods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1163

Profession.

TREATMENT OF LUNACY arranged at home or in a hospital. Specifics for Headaches, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Hemiplegia, Vertigo, Consumption, Dyspepsia Malaria, Infantile paralysis, Diseases of women and children Write with full history. Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
P R2365

Trade Announcement.

NORMAN INKS (Made in India) will give every satisfaction that the best of Foreign Inks may give. Why not ask your stationer to supply only NORMAN and none other.
T R2886

THE GWALIOR

SUN brand

PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House. Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

Personal.

TINCORI MUKHERJI.—You know that your mother was seriously ill and when she found your letter, she had a relapse and has since been lying in a precarious condition without food and sleep. If you owe any duty to your mother return immediately otherwise you will not be able to see her again.—BEJOY PRASAD MUKHERJI, 41, Kamachha, Benares City.
P 1167

Matrimonial

WANTED—A Fair, beautiful, young, tall, well built, highly educated lady of any caste to marry a young, healthy, wealthy educated (in Marathi and English) vegetarian, Hindi speaking Brahmin of Nagpur side L. M. E. & E. E. at Present serving in S. India. Yearly income rupees four thousand. Write to REFORMER, C/o "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2252

Wanted.

WANTED.—Offers to purchase or work on lease the Rewa State Leather Factory at Umaria, B. N. R. and the Sugar and Oil Mills at Rewa. For particulars please apply to the:—INDUSTRIES COMMISSIONER, Rewa State.
N 1223

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—CYLINDER DRYING MACHINE with a starch Mangle or Mangles. Apply stating terms to MANAGER, Shahu Mills, Kolhapur.
N R2361

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—SHOP on ground floor, 189-191, Hornby Road, Fort. Apply OWNER, at RATAN HOUSE, 35/37, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay.
C R2363

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of DATTARAM RAGHUNATH KUDAV, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Office of the Chief Engineer at Karachi Port Trust, residing at the time of his death at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.
SHANTABAI, widow of Dattaram Raghunath Kudav, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Taddev, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed under Judge's Order dated the 23rd day of April, 1930, to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration to the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased for the use and benefit of the minor Ramchandra Dattaram Kudav and limited to the period of his minority .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the H. C. Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

The 11th day of July, 1930.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1257

Public Notices.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 4th day of August, 1930, at 4-6 p.m. (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 79 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

79. On a show of hands every member holding Deferred Share or Shares only present in person shall have one vote and every member holding Ordinary Share or Shares present in person shall have ten votes. Upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Deferred Share and ten votes for every Ordinary Share held by him. When a Corporation being a member is present by a proxy who is not a member, such proxy shall be entitled to vote for such Corporation on a show of hands.

(2) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 93 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

93. The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares of the face value of Rs. 2,500.

(3) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 126 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

126. The profits of the Company made during the financial year or other period comprised in the accounts submitted to the Ordinary General Meeting which it shall be determined to distribute in dividend with any profits carried forward from past years shall be applicable in order of priority in manner following:—
Firstly to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6-1/4 per cent. per annum on the capital paid up on the Ordinary Shares to the close of such period;
Secondly to the payment of a dividend for such period at the like rate on the capital paid up on the Deferred Shares;
Thirdly the residue shall be applicable as to one half to the payment of a further dividend on the Ordinary Shares and as to the other half to the payment of a further dividend on the Deferred Shares.

(4) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 162 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

162. In case of a winding up of the Company the assets available for distribution among the members shall be applied, first, in paying off the capital paid up on the Ordinary Shares, secondly, in paying off the capital paid up on the Deferred Shares, and thirdly, the balance (if any) shall be divided as to one half among the holders of the Ordinary Shares rateably in proportion to the number held and as to the other half among the holders of the Deferred Shares rateably in proportion to the number held.

Should the abovementioned Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of August 1930, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated the 12th day of July, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
1262

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, an application has been made to the Government of Bombay for a license directing an Association formed under the name of "Shree Jafarabad Kelavani Utejak Mandal" to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the work 'Limited" to its name.

The objects for which the Association is established are:—

(i) (a) To maintain, help and expand the existing educational institutions of Jafarabad in Kathiawar.
(b) To start, establish and maintain said new institutions.
(c) To help deserving students of schools conducted by the Association at Jafarabad for prosecuting their studies in Jafarabad, or some other place in India or in any other countries of the world.
(d) To lend money for studies, to establish hostels or boarding schools or Balashrams or night schools or girl schools or adult classes for males and females.
(e) To encourage students by giving them books, fees, prizes, scholarships etc. and
(f) To do all such acts that are necessary for the promotion of all kinds of education such as literary, commercial, religious, industrial agricultural, scientific, technical, vocational and physical.

(ii) For the purposes aforesaid to procure the services of teachers, attendants and servants paid voluntary or otherwise.

(iii) For the purposes aforesaid to procure, make use of and supply all such appliances, provisions and things as may be necessary.

(iv) For the purposes aforesaid to acquire in Jafarabad or elsewhere immovable property by purchase, lease, hire, exchange or otherwise and to erect and maintain buildings.

(v) For the purposes aforesaid to receive any gift or money and all kinds of immovable property either with or without conditions. Conditions providing for the name of any person being associated permanently with the institutions established by the Mandal or any part thereof shall be acceptable.

(vi) To print, get printed and publish any books, pamphlets or posters that may be considered desirable to be prepared for the promotion of the objects of the Association.

(vii) To take such steps by appeals to the public exhibitions, public meetings or otherwise as may from time to time be deemed expedient for the purpose of procuring contributions to the funds of the Association in the shape of donations, annual subscriptions or otherwise.

(viii) To manage, develop, exchange, sell or lease any movable or immovable property of the Association for the purposes of the Association.

(ix) To invest any money of the Association not immediately required for any of its objects in such manner as from time to time be determined.

(x) To do all other lawful things incidental or conductive to the attainment of the above objects.

Notice is hereby given that any person Company, or Corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government of Bombay on or before the 28th day of August 1930 next by a letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Bombay Castle.

Dated this 24th day of July 1930
THAKORDAS, DARU, HEMANY & CO.,
Attorneys for Shree Jafarabad Kelavani Utejak Mandal.
1266

Public Notices.

NOTICE

THE AUCTION SALE of the Puttukoppulu Hair, weighing 14,410 lbs., irrespective of lengths, collected at the shaving shed, Simhachalam, Vizianagaram Sanasthanam, Vizagapatam District, will be conducted on 19-8-30 at Simhachalam, which is about 3 miles from Simhachalam Railway Station and 7 miles from Waltair Station, B. N. Rly., by road.

For further particulars apply to the TEMPLE AMIN, Simhachalam, or to the undersigned.
1246
BENNETT & Co.,

Amusements.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself Hath said, 'This is my own my Native Land?'

Long ago a British poet asked this question, and the same is daily repeated in every country, in every clime. But none has answered it so well as the sturdy Rajput of the Heroic past who sacrificed his all at the altar of Motherland.

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Prof Deodhar's Orchestra in attendance.

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BILL HAINES in **EXCESS BAGGAGE**
A Back-stage Drama that made thousands laugh and cry and thrill
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JOSEPHINE DUNN
RICARDO CORTEZ.

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A GLAMOUR that has vanished —old-time minstrelsy with its pageantry and parade, plus a human story and the most thrilling climax ever screened—don't miss it.

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In
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NEXT SATURDAY.
LUCIANO ALBERTINI
In
"THE LADDER OF DEATH."
The Greatest Stunt Picture.

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6-15 and 10 p.m.
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THE
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Featuring
JOHN BOLES
CARLOTTA KING
The Singing Sensation of Four Continents.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
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ROOKIES
A Landslide of Laughs!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Story of a Great Love
JANET GAYNOR
and
CHARLES FARRELL
In
"STREET ANGEL"
Let "Street Angel" transport you to the Seventh Heaven of Delight.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
REGINALD DENNY
IN
ONE HYSTERICAL NIGHT
They Crowned him Emperor of France. And how they Crowned him.

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What the People Say

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THANA JAIL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently I had the occasion of writing a few lines in appreciation of the Thana Jail officials in your paper but now it seems that the Government have adopted altogether a different attitude towards the political prisoners lodged in Thana Jail. Some A class prisoners have been all of a sudden transferred to B class and several B class prisoners are given C Class. The food now supplied to them is inferior in quality as a result of which several B class prisoners, including Mr. B. G. Kher, the well-known Solicitor of Bombay, and Mr. H. D. Rajah, the Hon. Sec. of the Bombay Suburban Youth League, are lying in the hospital suffering from dysentry. Mr. Rajah had ten motions in a night and as he was locked up in a separate cell there was nobody to look after him.

Upto now B class prisoners were allowed their own clothing but they are deprived of that privilege also. They are given jail clothing which is neither adequate nor comfortable.

All the political prisoners are still kept in separate cells in spite of their vehement protest against it. Remaining in separate cells from evening till morning means solitary confinement for 12 hours. This has naturally caused dissatisfaction among the prisoners and consequently some of the prisoners resorted to Satyagraha and refused to enter their respective cells. They were, however, removed to their cells by force and given 24 hours solitary confinement as a punishment. As if this was not enough they were also transferred to C class and all their privileges have been cancelled.

In this connection all the political prisoners have made a joint representation to the Government and their reply is anxiously awaited.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, 21.

LIBERALS AND THE R. T. CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Liberals have issued their manifesto and shown their willingness to attend the R. T. Conference, the following question needs consideration.

It is certain that as the matters stand at present, the Congress is not going to participate in the proceedings of the Conference. It is also well-known that the Congress alone at present effectively represents the bulk of the public opinion. Any Conference, therefore, which has not the Congress representation, does not carry with it the public sanction.

The Liberals, however, appeal to the public to let them have a last chance and test the "bona-fides" of the British Government. And whatever be the public opinion, the Liberals are going to attend the Conference. In that, case, as far as the British Government is concerned, the Liberals will be looked upon as the accredited "representatives" of the country.

The object of the Conference will then be to attain the greatest measure of agreement, on the question of granting Dominion Status to India, with the necessary safeguards. It is in the first place doubtful, whether any such agreement will be arrived at. But supposing that it is, what will be the fate of India, if the majority view agreed to, at the Conference, by the Liberals (her so-called representatives) is not acceptable to India? Have the Liberals given a moments thought to this? If so, will they be good enough to let the public know, what precautions they have taken, or intend to take, to ensure the acceptance by India of the decision arrived at by them, on her behalf?—Yours, etc.,

"PLAY FAIR."

A PLEA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—.With reference to the criticisms passed by some readers in to-day's issue of your paper on the "Scrutator" in the 'Indian Daily Mail" I beg to request you to spare kindly some space in your paper to express my views on the same.

Is it not a regrettable fact that some our one-sided readers do not hesitate to express their resentment in the strongest possible language if they find sometime anything in paper not in tune with their views and convictions from even impartial persons? Has'nt a man got the right to express what he thinks right? Does he mean anything wrong if he offers an advice in any case with sincerity according to his own standpoint? Should not the readers have the patience to view such an advice from the other angle and make out whether it is offered with good or bad motive? Is it not necessary to take into consideration the general attitude and the views a man usually expresses before attacking him for occasional difference of opinion?

If one reads carefully the remarks made in the "Indian Daily Mail" of last Saturday on the occurrence on the Azad Maidan on Friday, he does not find in them anything to believe that the tone of the said paper has changed. In my opinion the Editor has shown by his remarks that the sympathy shown for the Ghatwal Troops by taking out a procession against the police order was not in keeping with the Civil Disobedience but it gets mixed up with the Disobedience of the military law and pointed out the gravity of such a recurrence. He did not spare the surgeants who were in an irritable mood and dealt hard blows in their rage. Has he not made some useful suggestions in our favour in the same issue Will any hasty action and undeserving criticism help our cause?

I beseech my Indian brothers not to criticise but look for the underlying significance if possible or ignore, if necessary, should any occasional remarks emanating from a journalist of high repute and impartial tendency appear not to fit in with their views; he does not deserve to be judged harshly. Yours, etc.,

K. D. SHROFF.

July 15.

EASY LESSONS IN ARABIC.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The undersigned has studied twenty-nine Lessons of Arabic in Urdu, through correspondence, with Mr. Shamsherkha, J. Pathan. The method is easier, simpler and quicker than any I have ever known and requires no cram. One can learn Arabic at his own place, at his own convenience and without any expense, even if he has no knowledge of grammar. Proper study of the Thirty Lessons would enable a student to understand the simple meaning of the verses of the Holy Quran. Those who have a real desire to study these Lessons may send the answers to the questions at the end of the First Lesson by Book Post to the address in the Gujerati Notice and obtain further Lessons.—Yours, etc,

AMIRMIYAN USMANMIYAN MALIK.

Opposite Victoria Garden,
July 15.
SURAT.

"A FALSE NOTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the writers of letters in your columns against my letters on the political situation in India asked me yesterday why I did not reply. I gave him the reply he deserved in view of the human freedom I possessed. From the manner of his talk I judged what group these writers are. I know all and in view of our readily entering upon personalities, which we are unluckily very prone to do, my reply is [illegible] with this group. That will do more good than contentious [illegible] with personalities threatened to be dragged in at any moment.—Yours, etc.,

JACOB B. ISRAEL.

Bandra.

A QUERY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers, through the column of your newspaper, throw light upon the subject—whether the University students should join the U. T. C. or not when the whole of the country is passing through the most critical period.—Yours, etc.,

M. I. B.

SIMON REPORT UNDER SEARCHLIGHT.

—:o:—

Simon Report was released for publication
With all its fanatastic recommendation
We are supposed to be a subject nation
White people call us "Black Nation"
Simon gang say we are not a nation
Because of communal dissension
We declare to the world our firm determination
And shall do everything with toleration
MacDonalds are inviting deputations
Fools may join in discussions
Title hunters may go with their petitions
Fanatics may go for their reservations
Sir John is great in his profession
But we know his tribe's tradition
Oh. God—Send India no commissions
Which are full of ommissions
We need no further dictation
British rich may go on with amalgamations
Indians will carry on Non-co-operation
Liberals and Responsivists may favour moderation
And we are no more for submission
Ours is a peaceful agitation
For a change in the bureaucratic constitution
And we know Downing street's fluctuation
We know Ben-Irwins' political reputation
Which will not mar our ambition
Beware Mahatma's Last interview is India's final expression.
Salvation lies in Indianisation.

"BY MR. BOYCOTT."

RAMKRISHNA MISSION SEVASHRAM BRINDABAN

—:o:—

An Appeal.

Inspired by a religious fervour, thousands of Hindus from different parts of India flock to Brindaban to offer their worship to Lord Sri Krishna. In course of their pilgrimage many of them fall victims to fell diseases like cholera, smallpox, dysentery, pneumonia, etc. It is to alleviate distress in brotherly spirit that the Ramkrishna Mission Sevashram, Brindaban, was started twenty-three years ago. Its main object is to serve the distressed people as God in human form. Public institutions are run by public sympathy and co-operation. It is a great opportunity for the busy people to contribute their quota to such undertakings.

The Sevashram completed its twenty-third year at the end of 1929. During the year under report, the number of both indoor and outdoor patients was greater than that of the previous year.

The Indoor Hospital treated 274 patients, of whom 225 were cured, 38 passed away, 5 left treatment, and 6 remained.

The Outdoor Dispensary treated 34,671 patients as against 31,291 of the previous year, of these 12449 were new cases.

Through the generosity of Mrs. P. C. Kar wife of Mr. P. C. Kar Attorney-at-Law, Calcutta, a new Phthisis Ward was added to the Sevashram and removed a long felt want. It was opened by Mahatma Gandhiji.

Besides medical help the Sevashram also rendered financial help wherever possible. It disbursed Rs. 94/ to three helpless respectable ladies and two students.

During the year under review the total income of the Sevashram was Rs. 6,430-3-3 and the total expenditure Rs. 5,444-8-6.

Since its foundation in 1907 the Sevashram has been doing its share of humanitarian service by alleviating the sufferings of helpless patients.

Immediate needs of the Sevashram:—

1. A General Ward at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,000/.
2. An Outdoor Dispensary, with an operation theatre, separate dispensing rooms for allopathic and homeopathic sections and a store room, as an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000/.
3. A guest House for the relatives of the patients coming from a great distance and sympathisers of the Sevashram at Rs. 6,000/.
4. A Bathing Ghat for pilgrims and people of the locality, as well as a protective embankment at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000/.

The monthly income of the Sevashram is about Rs. 300/, which can hardly meet the current expenditure of the Institution; a stable Permanent Fund is necessary.

Anyone, who desires to perpetuate the memory of their departed friends or relatives, can do so by building one or more rooms at a cost of Rs. 1,000/ each, or by removing any one or more needs of the Sevashram mentioned above.

The Management earnestly appeal to one and all to come forward to render active help to the Institution and help it in its labour of love.

Contributions, however small, will be very thankfully received and acknowledged by:—

1. The President, Ramkrishna Mission. P. O. Belur Math, Dt. Howrah.
2. The Hony. Secy. Ramkrishna Mission Sevashram, Brindaban, Dt. Muttra.

Poona Mail Tragedy.

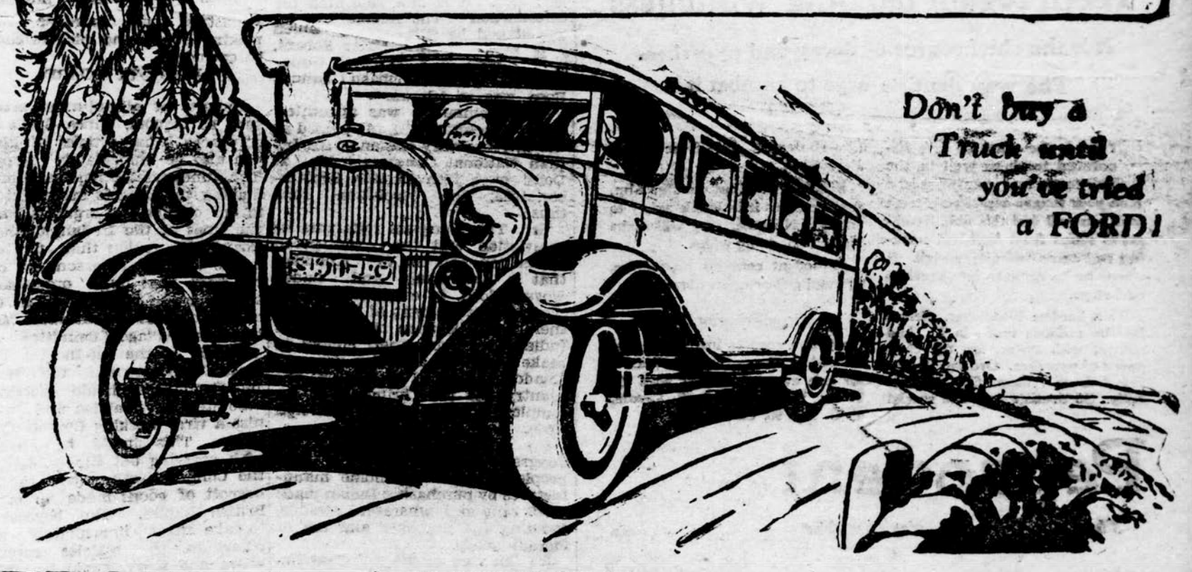
Ramkrishna Ganesh Pradhan, aged 35 years, met with instantaneous death on Monday evening, being knocked down by the 3rd Down Poona Mail near the Matunga Station.

He was a time-keeper in the G. I. P. Railway and was crossing the railway lines. As a result his head was smashed and the skull was completely fractured.

The dead body was removed to the morgue.

SOME REASONS WHY THE FORD

is your best paying proposition!



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"Bombay Chronicle"

THE

PEOPLE'S PAPER

BEST MEDIUM

FOR

Advertisement.

Remove

Film

Teeth regain dazzling whiteness

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.

The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film, then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10 day, free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

DEPENDABLE — *as good friends should be*

ICILMA Vanishing and Cold Creams have proved "good friends" to thousands of discriminating womenfolk and they can help you, too. These two Creams are dependable because of their perfect purity.

Icilma Vanishing Cream, which contains the Natural Spring Water from North Africa, acts as a tonic and stimulant to the skin tissues, and guards the complexion against the bad effects of extreme temperatures.

Prepared by a process taking nine times as long as that of an ordinary vanishing or liquid cream, Icilma is the lightest and most refreshing Cream in the world, and is the ideal base for Face Powder.

At night use Icilma Cold Cream, massaging it into the skin, for the pure oils cleanse all dust and dirt from the pores, revitalising under-nourished surface skin, and revealing the fresh glow of a youthful complexion.

YOU may use these two Creams with perfect safety, for they are made by a series of processes specially designed to prevent the growth of superfluous hair.

Icilma

VANISHING & COLD CREAMS

Made to prevent the growth of superfluous hair

SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

For cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Affections, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
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BRITISH GOODS BOYCOTT

Report Of Committee Appointed By Congress.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS TO MAKE IT SUCCESSFUL.

The following is a summary of the Draft Report was prepared by the Committee appointed under Resolution XII (d) of the extraordinary sessions of the Congress held at Delhi in September, 1923, and was presented to the Congress held at Cocanada in December, 1923. It is now reprinted for information The Report, which was signed by Sjts [illegible] J. K. Mehta, [illegible] Umar Sobani, [illegible], V. J. Patel, D. Gopalakrishnayya and Subash Chandra Bose, was as follows:—

This Committee was appointed under Resolution XII (d) passed at the extraordinary session of the Indian National Congress held at Delhi from 15th to 19th September, 1923. The resolution runs thus:—

(a) This Congress reiterates its conviction that the widespread production and use of Khaddar, that is, hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, is essential for the economic betterment of India, and therefore calls upon the people of India to redouble their energy to make spinning and the use of Khaddar universal throughout the country and thus bring about a complete boycott of all foreign cloth.

(b) In addition to cloth, the Congress further calls upon the people to encourage home manufactures by purchasing Indian made goods only and, wherever possible, avoiding the purchase and use of foreign goods.

(c) In view of the fact that India is at present carrying on a struggle for freedom and England is thwarting her and putting every impediment in her way, and

are insulted and treated is helots in British Colonies and Dominions, this Congress calls upon the people specially to avoid purchase of goods produced in Great Britain, her Colonies and Dominions, and thus to bring about a complete boycott of such British goods as may be recommended by the Committee appointed by the Congress consisting of:—

1. Pandit Motilal Nehru, 2. Maulana Mohamed Ali, 3. Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, 4. Sjt. J. K. Mehta, 5. Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, 6. Seth Umar Sobani (Convenor), 7. Dr. Kitchlew, 8. Sjt. N. C. Kelkar, 9. Sjt. D. Gopala Kristhayya.

The Congress has accepted the principle of the boycott of goods made in the British Empire and its feasibility and we are now called upon to determine the method of putting it into operation, developing home manufactures, etc. To those who still doubt the feasibility of the boycott we may point out that when the late War broke out, England did not appoint Committees nor did France to consider whether a boycott of German goods was feasible or not. They were in a state of War with Germany and boycott of German goods was the supreme and paramount duty. In a similar way we feel every Indian must consider it his paramount and supreme duty to boycott goods made in the British Empire. The boycott has got to be effected and so, instead of wasting any further time as to how this is feasible, the nation should make up its mind to put the boycott into immediate effect and to make such a boycott successful. At the same time we have to give a warning that such a boycott cannot be put into effect all at once with regard to all the commodities which are coming from the British Empire. It will have to make certain exceptions in case of articles which are necessary for health and education of the people or are vital for certain important Industries.

PIECEGOODS.—THE FIRST TARGET.

We are of opinion that a complete boycott can at once be effected of all the Piecegoods made in the British Empire. The Khaddar movement has shown how India can be made self-contained with regard to piecegoods. In fact during the War period it was seen how we could curtail our Foreign Imports and fall back on indigenous resources with economy in consumption: Khaddar goods plus Mill-made goods can suffice for the clothing requirements of the people. The other articles which can be and should be immediately boycotted are (1) Leather goods (2) Chemicals (3) Cycles, Carriages, Cars, Motor-cars and Motor-Cycles (4) Clocks and Watches (5) Drugs and Medicines (6) Cordage and Rope (7) Boots and Shoes (8) Provisions (9) Sugar (10) Cutlery (11) Ordinary glassware (12) Jewellery (13) Polishes (14) Salt (15) Soap (16) Starch and Farina (17) Dyeing and tanning substances (18) Artware, including Ivory work (19) Furniture (20) Musical Instruments (21) Toys (22) Basket work (23) Stationery (24) Haberdashery and Millinery (25) Buttons (26) Candles (27) Jute manufactures.

With regard to leather goods articles necessary for productive Industries such as roller skins, picking bands and pickers should be excluded

BOYCOTT BOARD.

Imports of all injurious articles such as Liquors, Wines, Spirit and Tobacco being articles of luxury can also be immediately stopped. The fundamental requirement for making the boycott successful is, in our opinion, an organisation on the lines of the Indian Munitions Board. We realise that for economic and other reasons we cannot have that huge organisation started by us but we suggest that every Congress organisation from the small village Committee and upwards to the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee should forthwith take steps to establish and organise a virile working Boycott Committee. This should be charged with carrying out the orders of the Congress with regard to the boycott of goods made up in the British Empire. The boycott is to take effect immediately with regard to the articles specified above and steps should be taken to make either this Sub-Committee or any other Sub-Committee into a sort of a permanent organisation working at Bombay with an efficient staff.

NEXUS OF BOYCOTT ACTIVITIES.

This Central Organisation should have, as its main functions the issuing of instructions to all the Congress Organisations in the country regarding the method and manner in which the boycott is to be put into effect and imparting information regarding indigenous sources from which commodities can be obtained, and the foreign countries which can supply these necessities which cannot be manufactured in this country, etc. The Sub-Committee will have to prepare and keep a Directory of all the Indian artisans and industrialists showing the articles and commodities which are made and manufactured in this country. They should get into touch with foreign manufacturers, foreign merchants and if need be, even with Foreign Government authorities, for getting information as to foreign sources of certain articles. Every Village Boycott Committee should carry on if possible a house-to-house propaganda with regard to the boycott and while coercion should be avoided, it should take all non-violent means to make the boycott successful in the village. It should apply for information to the Central Organisation whenever required. It may also if possible, side by side with Khaddar Stores in the village have Stores of all the different necessities of life made in India. The same should be the case with the Taluka and District Organisations. All the Organisations must try to get the co-operation of all the Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations within their jurisdiction and must move the Municipalities, District Boards, Local Boards and all such sem-public Institutions to pass boycott resolutions and put them into effect, Municipalities can even levy a higher octroi duty against articles made in the British Empire and see that Merchants dealing in goods made in the British Empire are charged higher municipal taxes. Mandapa at the time of marriage and other ceremonies are constructed in villages and towns and the local Municipalities can see that no permission is given for the construction of such Mandapa unless non-British articles and perfectly Indian articles are used therein.

WEEKLY "BOYCOTT" NEWS

Congress Organisations can again take the co-operation of different caste organisations which should pass resolutions that all the caste members should use Indian articles only and in case certain articles not being made in India they should go in for foreign articles in preference to articles made in the British Empire. All the Congress organisations should organise Exhibitions within their jurisdiction of such a practical nature that arrangements must be made there for buying and selling of articles and for registering orders with the stall-keepers. Occasional Bulletins may be issued by the Central Organisation but a preferable thing will be to run a weekly bulletin called the "BOYCOTT" which will be the Official Bulletin of the Congress keeping in touch with all the Congress Organisations throughout the country, solving doubts and difficulties and imparting information with regard to the availability or otherwise of articles either in this country or foreign lands.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Our main recommendations are thus:—

(a) Start a Central Organisation.

(b) Issue instructions to all Congress Organisations to start Boycott Committees and Boycott Work.

(c) Ask all Congress Organisations to keep articles of Indian manufacture besides piece-goods in their Khaddar stores.

(d) Develop and push forward Khaddar manufacture as much as possible and for this purpose popularise and develop hand-spinning also throughout the country.

(e) Publish a Directory of Indi goods and manufactures k ping in touch with Indian manufacturers and artisans.

(f) Get into touch with foreign manufacturers with regard to articles which are not available in this country excepting of course piece-goods.

(g) Adopt boycott immediately with regard to articles specified in the report and

(h) Adopt all sorts of peaceful propaganda like house-to-house visits. Publication of Bulletin, weekly papers, etc.

To Anxious Parents

Virol saves children's lives. It makes delicate children strong. If your child is sickly, give Virol.

If your child catches cold easily, give Virol. If your child is easily tired, give Virol. Virol builds up resistance to infection, strengthens vitality, builds for life.

The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Children need VIROL

A Head Teacher writes:—"*The improvement in the health of children having Virol is so marked I feel I must continue during the coming winter.*"

Virol Ltd., Ealing, London, W.5, England

WORLD CHALLENGED "TALISMAN"

This Kavacham has wonderful power which against all evils arising from planetary influences. A Divine gift with mysterious ad producing a benign effect upon the wearer for health, happiness, prosperity, promotion in life, blessing with children and wealth. This Divine Indian Kavacham is prepared with exceptional, care and attention to Shastric injustions and gives potent relief from all diseases. And is a Talisman against influences of bad stars, spirits and apparitions. 8 questions futurity Rama Kavacha Gold Special Rs. 8|-. Hanuman Gold Rs. 5|- Silver Rs. 3|-.

A. V. ASHRAMAM NAGAVALI, Tenali Chicacole Ganjam Dt.

The Breatheable Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.

By the discovery of Peps the problem has been solved. This remarkable *breatheable* medicine in handy tablet form, contains lung-healing medicaments, which strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged breathing tubes.

DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.

As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal fumes which, as the diagram above shows, mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, never reach the bronchials.

Peps deal not only with immediate trouble in throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to recesses

WHERE DISEASE LURKS.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and soon cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.

¶ Peps afford sound protection against sudden chills, and the 'flu and pneumonia perils. ¶ Pops in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat, and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.

Price Rs. One per bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or from agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Bentelly, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Parry & Co., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi, etc.

PEPS

The Handy Tablet Medicine

Hasten your Way back to Health!

SICKNESS and fevers strain the constitution, draining the body of its vitality. To assist rapid recovery, the bones and muscles and nerves and brain must be given food that contains all the materials of reconstruction in the exact proportions demanded by Nature.

After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

This wonderful food is Horlick's Malted Milk. It requires little digestive effort and yet it gives in proper proportions all the nourishment the body needs.

Start taking Horlick's today! You will soon feel the strength of health returning to your body. Doctors everywhere use and recommend Horlick's, so follow their example and advice. You will see the creamy purity of the health-giving powder through the glass, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's during manufacture.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Made in England

Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the English mails of July 10 due at 6 a.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board, Corporation Hall, 4-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Attached Section v R. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 26.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: K. O. S. B. v East Lancs., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

—:o:—

DEATH.

BANAJI—On 24th July 1930 at 3 a.m. Jerbai daughter of the late Mr. Jamshedji Mancherji Banaji, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Ardeshir Framji Vakil. Aged 25. Deeply regretted. Uthamna ceremony at Banaji's Atashbehram, opposite Charnie Road Station, at 3 p.m. (B. T.) to-day.

—:o:—

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to heavy rains telegraphic communication with stations in Sind is interrupted, and telegrams to and from those stations are subject to serious delay.

—:o:—

A CINEMA SHOW FOR WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel (The Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) the National Baby and Health Week, Bombay, will arrange a cinema show for women in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-day at 5 p.m. A film on "Slaves of Custom" will be shown. Admission free.

—:o:—

STEAMERS MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. steamer "Burma Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on July 23 and is due to arrive here in the morning of 27th July

—:o:—

MR. ABDULLA SETH ON "VOLUNTEERS' DUTY."

There will be a general meeting of all Mandvi Volunteers, Satyagrahis and different Volunteer Corps, when Mr. Abdulla Sheth of Dharasana fame will give a discourse on "Volunteer's Duty" at the Committee's premises, at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday).

A DEMONSTRATION LESSON IN ENGLISH.

Under the auspices of the New Era School, Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomjee M.A., (Cantab) will give a demonstration lesson in English at the New Era School premises Gowalia Tank, to-day (Friday), at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

—:o:—

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Boycott Committee writes:—

The Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee intends shortly to intensify its programme of Boycott. It will require three cars and three lorries for its work as from the 25th instant for one month and appeals to the public for the same. The Committee expects the public will respond to this appeal in the same generous spirit as was shown during the Boycott Week.

BHARAT NATYA MANDAL'S VENTURE.

—:o:—

TWO-HOURS PLAY AT DAMODAR THAKERSEY HALL.

As a most attempt towards the establishment of a National Socialist Theatre in Bombay the Bharat Natya Mandal Amateurs will perform three shows of Mr. B. V. Warerkar's new play "Papi Punya" in Damodar Thackersey Hall on Saturday at 9-30 p.m. and on Sunday at 6 and 9-30 p.m. The play is a three act drama which will not take more than two hours to finish. The Mandal in keeping with its ideal tickets will be sold at popular rates.

—:o:—

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

The forthcoming general elections to the Bombay Provincial Legislative Council will be held in September next.

We understand that Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt who at present is one of the representatives for Bombay City South in the Bombay Council, has decided to contest his seat in the forthcoming election.

DONATIONS TO AKALI DAL.

The Secretary, Akali Dal, Bombay, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 700 being the amount of the purse money offered by the merchants through Mr. Govindji to Srimati Jagat Kaur, and further thanks the merchants for a further sum of Rs. 300 promised to be added in the purse.

B. F. Bharucha On Tour

—:o:—

We understand that B. F. Bharucha who has just returned from Calcutta, Patna, Allahabad and Jubbulpore, will visit Surat on the 24th, Ahmedabad on the 25th and 27th Viramgam on the 26th and Udvada on the 28th instant.

Mrs Lukmani Allowed To Go Home For Treatment

—:o:—

Suffers From Severe Attack Of Dysentary.

Mrs. Lukmani, the 65 year old lady of Chembur, who was jailed for picketing is ill with a severe attack of dysentary. The jail authorities have, therefore, allowed her to go home for 15 days for treatment.

READING CONGRESS BULLETINS TO CROWDS.

In pursuance of their new plan of defying the Viceregal Ordinance and Magisterial ban, 50 Congress Volunteers went out to different centres in the city and read out the Congress Bulletin to the crowds collected there on Wednesday While 30 volunteers did the same on Thursday.

Liquor Picketing Continues.

Toddy shop picketing was continued as usual on Thursday by the Desh Sevikas and the Congress volunteers. The latter also picketed the foreign liquor shops in Dadar and Parel areas.

UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR CONGRESS BULLETINS.

Seventy-three back numbers of the "Congress Bulletin" were seized by the Lamington Road police in the course of a raid on Congress House on Wednesday night. Inspector Lyons, assisted by five sergeants, carried on a systematic search of the Congress House, Boycott Committee's Office, Captain's Cabin, Office of the Desh Sevikas' Office room, lasting for an hour, but failed to locate the current numbers of the Bulletin, nor could the police get hold of any cyclostyle machine.

ANTI-CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

Leaflet Distributed In Poona Government Offices.

A correspondent sends us the following copy of a leaflet without an imprint which, he says, is distributed in Government offices in Poona:—

The revolutionaries in their speeches and writings, while claiming to lead India to progress and union, have always insisted that the Sarkar is opposed to the advance of India towards responsible government, and that it wishes to enslave India. Is this accusation true? No; it is absolutely false. Time and again it has been authoritatively declared that the Sarkar intends to help India to set up a government of her own.

THE SARKAR HAS NEVER SWERVED FROM THIS PURPOSE.

It has not only promised to assist India to establish her own government, but has also offered to protect the country during the stage of transition.

WHY THEN DOES CONGRESS REFUSE THIS OFFER?

Because the Sarkar is determined that, if India is to govern herself, all the citizens of the country shall have a say in this government. Small communities are to be protected. Congress wishes to rule for itself. It cares nothing for the rights of minorities. What satisfaction did the Sikhs get from Congress? Why did the Musalmans reject the Nehru Report? What protection can the zamindar hope for from Congress? Has Congress cared for the tradesman in launching the picketing campaign? It cares for no one, provided it can enforce its will on the people.

Under the Sarkar India will advance towards responsible government and all communities will be safeguarded.

Two roads lie open for India. The one advocated by Congress leads to turmoil, disunity, disappointment and shattered hopes. The one offered by the Sarkar will find in India being a partner in free commonwealth of nations protected from without, and secure within a country in which all alike will be at liberty to earn their living in peace and prosperity.

WHICH ROAD LEADS TO TRUE PROGRESS?

Remember the Sarkar keeps its promises. Has Congress kept its promises in the past?

The Sarkar aims at building up. Congress can do nothing but destroy.

22 FORT PICKETERS CONVICTED ON THURSDAY

Picketing of foreign cloth shops in Fort was continued by Congress volunteers on Thursday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate tried 22 volunteers on a charge of picketing and passed a uniform sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment. Some of the volunteers were arrested on Wednesday and some the same morning.

DESH SEVIKAS LATEST ACTIVITY

The Swarajya procession organised on July 20 was a great success. The Sangha received altogether 400 lbs. of yarn and some of it was really good yarn. The following persons have won Silver medals which will be presented after the decision of next months Swarajya procession:—

1. Sakaram Keshavji, Karsanji Premji Mala Navi Wadi.
2. Ratanben Korsi, Nana Mansion, Khambata Hill.
3. Mr. Baburao Pandurang, Imperial Flour Mills, Betanki.
4. Shriyut Nandlal Mohanlal, Ramwadi, Gnyan Building.
5. Shrimati Kamlavati Ratanlal, Vallabh Bhuvan, Dubash Lane.
6. Shrimati Ratna Ramni Nandlal, Kolbhat Lane.
7. Shrimati Muktabai Sakharam, Labournam Road.
8. Devidas Amthalal, No. 65|67 Sutar Chawl.
9. Shrimati Sumitra Natvarlal, Hansraj Pragji Building, Parekh Street.
10. Shrimati Ajabkumari Virbrasad, Parekh Street, Malabar Hill.
11. Shri Shivmurti Trivari, Lakshmi Building.
12. Kasturbai Ranchhodbhai, Dadisheth Agyari Lane.

Sjt. Gokuldas Gordhandas and Gopatlal H. Gandhi of Vile Parle Satyagrah Camp kindly consented to act as judges.

—:o:—

Govt's "At Home" To Lady Picketers.

—:o:—

An Incident In The Suburbs.

(Through the publicity officer, Camp Ville Parle):—

Some 40 lady volunteers of the suburbs had gone to picket the auction sales of toddy shops at the Bandra Mamlatdar's office at Bandra. The police were placed on all lanes that led to Mamlatdar's office to-day. And lady picketers trying to break the cordon of the police were arrested one by one and taken into the lorry to the Bandra police custody. Sri Rattan Ben Mehta and Miss Kamakshi Natarajan and other two ladies who had not come to picket out to witness the sight were also arrested and taken to police custody. Amongst those who were arrested the prominent ladies were Sri. Gaumati Ben Mashruwalla Deviani Desai, Dehi Ben, Miss Madalasa Bajaj, aged 13 only and Miss Uma Bajaj a girl of 10 only.

After an interval Sjt. K. Natarajan accompanied by Messrs. Naik and Mehta came to the lock up to see the ladies who were singing national songs in the custody. They tried to arrange for the picketers' lunch, but the ladies refused to take private food and insisted on dining at Government expense. At this the police Sub-Inspector gave them plantains milk, Chevda, etc. After the feast was over all the lady volunteers were set free. Thus the toddy auction brought the picketers a happy feast.

"GOOD-BYE TO THIS CRUEL WORLD!"

—:o:—

Youth Who Could Not Serve India Commits Suicide.

"I am financially broke and I am bidding good-bye to this cruel world. My only regreat is that I have not been able to do any service to my country. Had I been endowed with riches I should have been happy to place my wealth and life at the disposal of the Congress in its noble fight for freedom. My last prayer is that I may be reborn in this country and be able to serve it."

These were the pathetic contents of a last letter penned by Harpat Maruti Shinde, a young man, who committed suicide by taking an overdose of opium on Wednesday. He was found dead in his rooms at Bhuleshwar and a letter addressed to his friends was found in his coat-pocket. After expressing regret that he had not been able to serve the country as he wished, the letter concluded with "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and other national slogans.

The City Coroner's jury passed a verdict of suicide.

—:o:—

DONATION TO VOLUNTEERS RELIEF FUND.

The Swadeshi Pracharak Prabhat Feri have donated Rs. 35 out of the sale proceeds of the Grand Variety Entertainment Programme performed on Sunday to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Volunteers' Relief Fund.

Help to the helpless:—A sum of Rs. 730-4-0 has been contributed by the Sugar Merchants' Association towards the Fund opened by the Desh Sevika Sangh for helping the helpless families of those volunteers who are either wounded or sent to jail.

SHOLAPUR MURDER APPEAL.

—:o:—

Sir Chimanlal On "Absurdity Of Police Story"

SESSION JUDGE HAS TAKEN TOO MUCH FOR GRANTED.

As a result of difference between the Chief Justice Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Justice Madgaoker at the High Court with regard to three accused in the Sholapur murder case, their appeals came up for a fresh hearing before Mr. Justice Baker, the third judge, to whom it was referred.

It will be recalled that at the first hearing both the judges confirmed the death sentence of the first accused Malappa Dhanshetti. But with regard to the other three accused while the Chief Justice held them guilty, Mr. Justice Madgaoker acquitted them giving the benefit of doubt. Their appeals, therefore, are being tried 'de novo' by Mr. Justice Baker. Their names are Srikrishna Narayan Sarda, a Marwadi moneylender and cloth merchant; Jugannath Shinde, a petition writer; and Abdul Rasul Kurbanhussein, a Labour leader and editor of a Labour journal.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who defended the accused at the first hearing is now busy with a big case at Agra and therefore could not appear this time. The accused were therefore represented by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. G. N. Thakore and Mr. S. G. Velinker.

Sir Chimanlal, arguing for the defence, said that the Sessions Judge had assumed several things which the witnesses did not say. In appeal, the Chief Justice had relied on the conclusions of the trial court. This was a fallacious method in a criminal case involving the life and death of the accused. It was the High Court's duty in appeal to see whether there were any flaws in the evidence which would upset the conviction.

The case is proceeding.

Continuing Sir Chimanlal submitted that in a case like this where the main facts were not disputed, it was necessary to test even the small items that were brought against the accused. It would not be right for the judge to make excuses for lapses of memory on the part of witnesses. It was impossible for the factory witnesses to see accurately what was going on at the scene of murder from the top of a roof at some distance. Some of them contradicted themselves in their statement to the police and their evidence in court. There was also in marked discrepancy in the evidence of other witnesses.

SIR CHIMANLAL CRITICISES TRIAL JUDGE'S ACTION.

"It was most dangerous, said Sir Chimanlal, "for a judge, in coming to his conclusions to add to the evidence of witnesses in a serious case like this, as the trial judge had done by presuming things. Why should a judge add what the witness had not said? But the trial judge's reasoning was accepted by the Chief Justice. Counsel submitted that such a reasoning should be rejected.

(A CASE WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Mr. G. N. Thackore then addressed the court on behalf of the third accused. He pointed out several circumstances that weakened the prosecution case. He said that none of the accused were arrested till five or six days after the incidents. In a murder case if six policemen who claim to have seen the accused so as to be able to identify them long thereafter and describe the weapons they carried, the authorities who were out for rounding up the culprit would not have left these accused untouched.

Counsel submitted that this was a case without any foundation. It was improbable that the police witnesses would have omitted to mention the accused at the first investigation, even though they were in a state of panic.

The case is proceeding.

To Commute Death Sentence Of Dhansheti

—:o:—

Bagalkote's Appeal To Governor

BAGALKOT, July 24.

A huge public meeting of the citizens of Bagalkot passed a resolution requesting the Governor of Bombay to commute the death sentence passed on Mallappa Dhansheti of Sholapur.

The Municipal Council, Karnatak Chamber of Commerce and Veershivas' Association have passed similar resolutions.—Free Press

HARTAL FOR INDEFINITE PERIOD

Piece Goods Merchants' Protest.

In an atmosphere surcharged with tense excitement a special adjourned meeting of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Associati n met in the Association's Hall at Mulji Jetha Market on Thursday afternoon to decide finally the question of declaring a hartal as a mark of protest against the repressive policy of the Government. There was a record attendance and the Hall was fully packed. Mr. Gordhandas Gokaldas Morarji presided.

RULED OUT.

It will be recalled that the question had been before the Association for sometime past and on the two previous days a resolution declaring an indefinite hartal and an amendment to the extent that the hartal should continue for a month only were considered and a poll was taken on the amendment. The result which could not be declared on Wednesday was expected to be declared on Thursday but on account of certain technical irregularities in the voting the President ruled it out. It is said that out of the 440 members of the Association only 133 had voted for the amendment while 188 had voted against it which meant that they supporting the main resolution. But however the poll was ruled out and the main resolution was reconsidered.

HARTAL FOR AN INDEFINITE TIME.

After an hour's heated discussion the following resolution was passed.

"As the Government have trampled under foot our Civic rights have endangered our lives and property and have adopted measures unbecoming to any civilized Government which have done extraordinary harm to the whole trade and business of the country and owing to which people have lost faith in this Government: and as the pronouncements of the authorities instead of improving the situation are worsening it. This meeting declares that a general strike should be observed from Shravan Sud, (July 26).

The strike should be called off only when the Government assure to protect our civic rights and our lives and property.

and retrace their steps. An extraordinary meeting should be called to consider the situation before calling off the strike.'

DECISION BROADCAST.

A few hours after the meeting leaflets announcing the decision were broadcast in the market. Though the hartal is to commence from Saturday as Friday happens to be the last day of the month (Amavasya). The market will remain closed to-day.

The decision arrived at yesterday affects only about 450 firms in the Mulji Jetha market who deal in foreign piecegoods. Dealers in Swadeshi piecegoods are not affected by it till they are also considering the question of declaring a hartal and it is understood that some of them have already sent a requisition to that effect to their Association.

After the meeting the decision was being discussed throughout the market. It did not come as a surprise to the large majority as they almost knew it before hand. Though the large majority who supported the suggestion on the ground that the merchants who have made fortunes during the boon period must at this critical moment stand by the nation and do all that they can to help the nationalist movement, there is a section, which resents the decision believing that the closing of a section of the Mulji Jetha markets only would not be enough to have the desired effect and it would have been better if other merchants or at least all those dealing in cloth were made to fall in line with them.

Anyway the effect of this decision which would stop all wholesale dealing in foreign cloth, will not be felt in Bombay alone but will have an adverse effect on the mofussil markets as well.

NATIONAL FLAG DISALLOWED IN SCHOOL

—:o:—

Dadar Students Go On Strike.

Bombay, July 24.

By way of national demonstration during the boycott week, held in Bombay, the students of the Dadar High School lately hoisted the national flag, in the school building, after a tough fight with the authorities who, after three days' hartal organised by the students, yielded. The flag had remained there till Wednesday when it was suddenly removed by the authorities. As a protest against this, the students have gone on strike, which they are determined to carry on till the flag is rehoisted. Some other schools, it is said, will follow suit.

CONGRESS AND WORKERS

—:o:—

Wanted An Economic Programme.

MEETINGS IN LABOUR AREAS

Ever since the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee opened a Labour Department under the charge of Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi three days ago, steady work is being done by the college volunteers in E, F and G. Wards in collaboration with the local Congress Committees.

A special centre is opened in Vehedina Building, near Poibawadi, Parel, where work is carried on from early morning until late in the night. Volunteers are at present visiting the different chawls occupied by the neighbouring mill workers and other factory workers, with a view to convey the messages of the Congress.

FREEDOM FOR MASSES.

Last night, two meetings were held. The attendance at both these meetings was large and many local speakers addressed the gatherings on the subject of Boycott, Swadeshi, Boycott of Liquor and toddy. The meeting held in Kohinoor Mills Chawls was addressed by some of the College Women Students.

The second meeting held in the Cement Chawls of Sewree was attended by a large number of Moslems. Hakim Yezdani made a fervent appeal to his co-religionists to join the Congress. Mr. Sunder Kabadi emphasised to the working class people on the necessity of their joining the Congress to fight the common struggle. He was of the opinion that Swaraj that is to be created in India ought to be in the interests of the workers and peasants of India. He was also sure that India would not attain her freedom unless workers from the factories and peasants from the villages joined the Congress, in whose interests the Congress should set to the task of creating an economic programme.

Mr. Mahedeshwar, Secretary of the F Ward Congress Committee, appealed to the audience to organise themselves into Volunteer Corps and supported

INDIAN FILMS AT OPERA HOUSE.

Prof Deodhar's Orchestra To Play Indian Music

With the progress of Swadeshi, the cinema lovers are developing a taste for Indian Films which during recent years have reached a high standard, both in technical perfection and themes of popular interest. To meet this demand, Messrs. Madan Theatres Ltd., with their characteristic enterprise, have arranged to exhibit Indian pictures of high quality at the Royal Opera House, one of the best theatres in Bombay which uptil recently was exclusively devoted to Western films. Indian music will be provided by Professor Deodhar's Indian Orchestra which has already been popular among the Indian public of Bombay.

The change took place from Thursday 24th instant with the gala opening of the "Glittering Sword" produced by the well-known Krishna Film Company. It is a thrilling story of Rajput heroism in the mediaeval times, written by the well-known author Mr. Champsey Udeshi, Editor of the "Gujarati Magazine" "Navbhetan". The conflicting passions of love and patriotism and the sacrifice of all that is nearest to human heart at the altar of the mother-land are graphically depicted, making it a tale of romance and adventure. A feature of the film is the dazzling scenes of the magnificent royal palace of Udaipur, with gorgeous dances of the lovely damsels of Mewar; while there are picturesque scenes of natural beauty amidst the mountains and rivers of the country side.

—:o:—

Share Brokers' Meeting To-day.

To-day (Friday) at 1 p.m. there will be our informal meeting of the Share brokers to consider over the present situation.

COMMON ELECTORAL ROLL FOR E. AFRICA.

—:o:—

Definite Assurance Received

BOMBAY, July 24.

The Imperial citizenship Association has received the following cablegram from Mombasa:

"The East African Indian Congress has received a definite assurance from the Uganda European commercial community, supporting the principle of a common electoral roll for East Africa.

"The Associated Chambers of Commerce, representing European and Indian commercial interests in all the territories, has also re-audiated Lord Delamere's telegram challenging the Passfield policy."—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

PATIALA INQUIRY IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Benn informed Mr. Marley that he had not received any information from the Government of India regarding the progress of Patiala Inquiry.

Mr. Marley urged the necessity of expedition in view of the fact that the Maharaja of Patiala would be attending the Round Table Conference. Mr. Marley pointed out that the inquiry had closed on 14th June.

Mr. Benn said that the inquiry had opened on 9th June and he had no further official information.

BOYCOTT TELLS

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Freeman that the June figures representing about seventy per cent of the total trade showed that the British imports from India and the exports to India had declined by 13 and 30 per cent respectively compared with June 1929.—Reuter.

PALANPUR SATYAGRAHIS CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

Meeting In Bombay.

A well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Palanpur was held on Thursday night at the Bullion Exchange Hall. The meeting was convened to congratulate Sjt. Kalidas Jaskaran Javeri, the well-known Advocate of Ahmedabad, Sjt. Harilal Modi and Sjt. K. Bhansati and others from Palanpur who have been jailed for taking part in the Satyagraha movement.

In the absence of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who was to preside Kavi Anandpriyaji, presided.

Mr. Wadilal Gagalchand Zaveri moved a resolution congratulating Sjt. Kalidas Jaskaran Javeri and to others for their suffering in the national cause and appealing to the men and women of Palanpur to follow in their footsteps and to take part in the national struggle. Mr. Dhayalal Mehta seconded the resolution and several others supported it. All the speakers eulogised the services of Mr. Kalidas Javeri and others and appealed to the audience to do their bit by the nation at this critical hour in her history.

40 CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN FORT

Iranj As A Picketer.

—:o:—

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth shop picketing in the Fort on Wednesday.

Ramchandra Sharma; Dhundoo Patlu; Bhaguji Raoji; Ishwardas Ramdas; Baboo Balwant Jadav; Maruthi Hari; Pandu Sripat; Ramchandra Shankar; Gangaram Babaji; Anand Laxuman; Mahadev Tatya; Dhondu Babaji; Pirappa Mallappa; Kashiram Bala; Mahadev Rama; Shamji Asoo; Javasing Prayasing; Nathoo Anthoo; Krishna Bhikoo and Bhagvandas Muljibhai.

ARRESTED ON THURSDAY.

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth shop picketing in Fort on Thursday.

Gopal Rajoo; Popat Kalidas; Kisna Narayan; Kismaji Ganesh; Maruthi Bayaji; Baloo Chagoo; Parachand Nvalchand; Kunchimoodi Abdulla; Ramchandra Dhondu; Narotham Kashiram; Deodatt Haramchand; Baloo Bhva; Ramsinga Mahadevsingh; Gunaji Hari; Mahadev Kisna Lagwan; Madhoo Laxman, Shamji Asoo; Sakharam Babaji; Ardeshar Aspander Irani and Dattaram Pandu.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Bhilding 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, July 24.

Previous Closing Rate	12.99
To-day's Opening Rate	12.99
Different	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	12.74
Difference	—25

Broach Expectation J.-A. Rs. 183.
Broach Expectation A.-M. Rs. 214

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 24.

Previous Closing Rate	6.97
To-day's Opening Rate	6.87
Difference	—10
To-day's Closing Rate	6.83
Difference	—14

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road.

FRIDAY, 25th July, at 6 p.m. A Study Class in Genuine Theosophy.
Text-Book: The Ocean of Theosophy.
By W. Q. Judge.

Entrance Free. No Collections. ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

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INDIAN MANAGEMENT
FOR THE INDIANS

All Policies on which at least one year's premium has been paid and issued on the life of any person who suffers Incarceration in GAOL for any POLITICAL OFFENCE and which lapse for non-payment of premiums while the Assured is in GAOL will be kept IN FORCE for atleast one year from the date of lapse or for such further, period as may be sanctioned by the Directors.

TOTAL ASSETS OVER Rs. 1,50,00,000

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 67,00,000.

INSURE WITH AN INDIAN COMPANY AND DO YOUR DUTY TO YOUR COUNTRY AND YOUR FAMILY.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1930.

BANKING PROBLEMS

—:o:—

The authors of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee's Report seem to have been somewhat unduly impressed with the Banking requirements of the agricultural classes. The Presidency is, indeed, a predominantly agricultural area, though, compared with the other Provinces of the country as a whole, the industrial and commercial elements in this part of India are noteworthy. In the agricultural section, the banking needs are undeniable. But the Committee seem to have pinned their faith, generally speaking, to the maxim of the Agricultural Commission, that in the Co-operative movement lies the salvation of India. The scope and nature of co-operative credit, and the ways and means of its development and use, find, therefore, a considerable space in their findings and recommendations. For a division of the Presidency like Gujarat, where capitalist farming of some sort may not be utterly unknown, the extension and improvement of co-operative credit has a justification, that in more backward parts like Sind, for example, may be hard to parallel. The statistics of agricultural holdings, given in Appendix IV, show the Gujarat division to be ridden with the small holder in a relatively greater proportion than elsewhere in the Presidency; and the average size of these small holdings in Gujarat, apart from the extra encumbrances unrecorded in these statistics, is, perhaps, still smaller than in other parts. But the same statement reveals, even though it does not expressly give out, the presence of the medium sized farmer in an encouraging proportion, which must afford a promising field for the development of co-operative credit in this region. The population, moreover, of these parts is relatively more educated and enterprising, with a greater aptitude for alternative employment in subsidiary industry or commerce in India or outside, than is the case elsewhere. But, allowing for all these considerations, the remark may still be ventured that the Committee's emphasis on the possibilities for co-operative credit seems to be a trifle out of proportion, when read in conjunction with the general economic condition of the people of the Presidency at large. Besides, the central objective of all such problems, like the development of banking, is and must be the amelioration of the economic condition of the people, and their social contentment. Co-operation, as a principle of correcting the social malaise, has yet to be proved to be a success. It keeps the poor as they were, by recognising the sacrosanct character of the existing distribution of property, and its attendant evils of transmission under the present laws of inheritance. Even if property is distributed, under these accidents of an ancient social system, in a manner so as to defeat its own purpose,—viz., efficient economic exploitation,—the co-operator will not endeavour to revise that distribution, and that system of transmission, so as to make it, not only more equitable, but also more productive by means of the possibility of a more economic cultivation.

The cry of the workers and peasants all over the world is for redress of this ancient evil, for a restitution of this ancient robbery, sanctified by prescription, and riveted by the Right of the Mighty. It is but due to the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Presidency to add that questions of this fundamental character could not have been legitimately included by them as falling within the scope of their enquiry; and as such it would be unfair to criticise them for an omission, with which they never professed to deal. But in considering the wider question of credit, the Committee might well have given a larger and deeper consideration than they have done to the use of credit as a means of adding to the productive capital of the community,—the means of creating and the ways of employing credit facilities for more productive purposes. The suggestions for redistribution of land, with a view to establish more economic holdings, may perhaps have not come within their scope. But the utilisation of the credit facilities they set out to discover and provide for the productive classes more productively than is the case to-day could surely have commanded a far greater attention at their hands than their Report shows. Their statistics about the volume of agricultural indebtedness in the Presidency may be welcomed as additional information, though not quite exhaustive, on a vexed subject of social importance; their analysis of the occasions for which the agriculturist usually borrows may be taken to represent accurately, even if not quite entirely, the situation as it is; their suggestions for a Land Mortgage Bank or Banks, with the detailed recommendations about the treatment and privileges to be accorded to the debentures of such Banks, may be admitted to be welcome additions to our social armoury for combating the besetting social sore of our days. But when we have recognised fully all these points, given the Committee their due meed of praise for the same, we cannot but confess to a sense of disappointment that the Committee have not perceived the true purpose of all such enquiries viz., to devise ways and means to add as much as possible to the productive resources of the community.

Having given a somewhat disproportionate space to the agriculturist needs in respect of banking, the Committee are not entirely unmindful of their duty to the industrialist, or to the trader. The industry, however, that the Committee seem to be particularly concerned with, is more the subsidiary occupation of the agriculturist in his off season than the mechanised industry of large dimensions. The Presidency of Bombay is pre-eminent in the provinces of India for its industrial evolution, and consequent commercial importance. Its credit needs are, accordingly, somewhat dissimilar,—they have to be approached from a slightly different angle of vision, than the corresponding problem in Madras or Bihar. The Committee's recommendations must, no doubt, be welcomed, as far as they go; and it is plausible to argue that the larger question of the fundamental banking policy of the country, in respect of the main large scale industry of the country, must needs be left to the Central Committee. But, while admitting this inherent limitation on the scope of the Banking Committee's Enquiry in Bombay, we cannot but add that suggestions and recommendations from a provincial committee like that of Bombay, even in regard to the large questions of basic policy with respect to the industrial finance of the country, could not but have carried special weight with the Central Committee itself; and that, in so far as the Bombay Committee seem to have failed in this requirement their Report must be pronounced to be somewhat inadequate, if not disappointing. No one could understand better than a Bombay Banking Committee the powers and dangers of a money Trust; no one could appreciate more fully than people of Bombay the strangle-hold that international financiers may obtain on the country's industry, not because they labour to add to the wealth of the community, but simply and solely because they claimed to supply to it its life-blood. America is noticing it, and England itself has been suffering from it. The Dollar diplomacy is not a figment of the imagination,—at least for any one in Bombay interested in fundamental questions of the country's industrial finance. The mild recommendations about the Imperial Bank extending its financial facilities to all indigenous bankers is but one instance of the main problem having been not unperceived by the Committee. But we seek the Report in vain for a trace of the Committee having realised the gravity of the issues at stake, or their determination to tackle them, even within the scope assigned to them.

With this shortcoming, the Report was bound to be wanting in a larger conception of the problem before the Committee as regards all those details and accessories of credit facilities, which one might have expected of such a body. True, they recommend a reduction in the money order charges of the post office; but their recommendation would have gained a great deal in strength and lost nothing in significance, had they insisted very clearly on the evident, but not admitted, fact that the post office is a public utility institution, which should not be utilised as a recuperating machine for impecunious financiers of the Government of India. They recommend, again, some minor facilities or concessions in regard to stamp duties and central bank facilities to indigenous bankers. But do all these in their aggregate exhaust the possible means of adding to the credit of the community, which would enable it to procure the required capital for production? They suggest that cheques be accepted in payment of Government dues. But even that does not suggest to them the bank transfer system, or the Giro system of payments which goes such a long way in economising the use of money in Germany and other countries, and helps so materially in adding to the liquid capital resources of the community. But, perhaps, this, and other omissions of the same general character the Committee have left to the Central Committee to deliberate uppon, and make up for, if so advised and inclined.

INDIA AND DOMINION STATUS.

—:o:—

Reuter's have seriously offended the "Times of India". They sent out to India a summary of Mr. Sastri's address to the East India Association and Mr. J. K. Mehta's observations thereon. But they most unfairly omitted to report the names and comments of those who spoke in favour of the Simon Commission report. The "Times of India" has, therefore, "rarely seen a more propagandist effort masquerading as news." Memories are usually short but still we have a dim recollection of certain Simonite addresses having been reported by Reuter's without favouring us with names and comments of those who had spoken against Simonism. These our Anglo-Indian contemporary, does not and cannot remember. For they were not propagandist efforts but publicity rightly given to anti-Indian views.

But to do our contemporary justice we must point out that the complaint has been made under a very grave provocation, to wit Mr. Sastri's suggestion that Dominion Status with reference to India should imply, as in other cases, the right to secede from the Empire. This has "astonished" the "Times of India" which has taken needless pains to warn India that the utterances of His Majesty's Government and the Viceroy do not imply any such right. But while India should be grateful for the warning, we must assure the "Times" that the country has been under no delusions regarding the intentions of the British and Indian Governments. Indeed, India has a lively realisation of the fact. But, unfortunately, when the Congress gives expression on India's behalf to that realisation Anglo-India begins to scream.

ABSURD.

—:o:—

Mr. Freemantle, a Tory M.P., made an absurd suggestion to Mr. Benn on Monday when Major Graham Pole interpellated the latter regarding the lack of communication from the Government of India about their views on the resolution recently passed by the representatives of Provincial Governments and medical faculties of Indian Universities at a conference in Simla. According to this champion of British vested interests, there would be a "degradation" in the I.M.S. "which had done much for keeping the European standard," if this Covenanted Service were to be Indianised. The suggestion is an insult to Indian medical talent. Indians with eminent European medical qualifications have distinguished themselves in research, have won high praise as professors in educational institutions and those in the I.M.S. have, when their claims to important administrative appointments have not been ignored on racial grounds, shown that they have the directive capacity, supposed in some quarters, to be an exclusive endowment of the white race. It is time British legislators of the type of Mr. Freemantle realised the responsibility of their duties and curbed their anti-Indian prejudice.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

—:o:—

We learn from an authoritative source that on Monday about a hundred political prisoners were taken to Trichinopoly from Bombay. They were collected into a carriage divided into four sections carefully closed, only two of which had sanitary arrangement and had to travel for hours suffering from want of proper ventilation. It is alleged that for nearly fourteen hours, many of them were subjected to the awful hardship of travelling in compartments which had no sanitary arrangement nor any water supply and that for eighteen hours they were given no food. We hope the Government of Bombay will at once inquire into these grave allegations and issue a statement which can allay public disquietude and resentment against such treatment of political prisoners. If the allegations are proved true, they are a sad commentary upon the recent declaration of Sir Frederick Sykes that Government do not desire to be "vindictive" in their suppression of the Civil Disobedience movement.

THE POONA RACING SEASON.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Saturday next the racing season will begin at Poona. It is hardly necessary to remind serious-minded and patriotic Indians that this is not the time to take interest in this Western sport. After all, the sacrifices that Indians of all communities, creeds, and castes have so far made, it will be a bitter irony and shame if any is disposed to go and enjoy himself at Poona. No Indian who is worth his name, will care to do that. The bureaucracy and the English community will keenly watch the disposition and inclination of the people during these three months of temptation. They must not be given any cause for jubilation and jeer. Those who will remember that Mahatmaji and the rest of the patriots are suffering in jail will surely not think of going to the races. It will be a burning shame to the country, and the enemies of Swaraj will not fail to point to this as the fickleness of the Indians. Under the circumstances I think it is hardly necessary to picket the railway station. This must be left to the sense of honour and responsibility of the public. There are, of course, some people who will go there. There are many who will not be able to control the racing mania that is in them. Let them go. Let them enjoy themselves while those who are working for the future greatness and freedom of the country languish in jail. For these people, India has no message. These are the people who will sell their countruy for a pot of 'Dhal.' Patriotism for them is a vain word. They are imbued with slave mentality, they are proud to remain subject races incapable of shaking their "inferiority complex", which makes the Europeans whom they are ever ready to flatter, despise them at the bottom of their hearts. Let them go to the races. They are not even conscious of the tribulations of their Motherland. For them it is all "Panem et Circenses." I am glad to notice that with the exception of two no Hindu owners entered their horses.

Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE W.I.T.C.

Bombay 6th

THE "PICKETING" ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

DUTY OF THE HIGH COURT.

(BY A "LAWYER").

It is now over a month since the Picketing Ordinance, officially called "The Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance" was applied to Bombay. Every day batches after batches of Congress volunteers are arrested by the police under this Ordinance, hailed before a Magistrate who summarily convicts them on the bare word of a Police officer and these volunteers are clapped into gaol.

It must not be forgotten that, as far as Bombay is concerned, Civil Disobedience is at present concerned, mainly, if not exclusively, with the breaking of the Picketing Ordinances and the orders of the local authorities. The Picketing Ordinance and other Ordinances which the Viceroy has promulgated have been issued very recently. The Picketing Ordinance did not exist on the statute book before. It does not express or embody the popular will, in fact it has been universally condemned.

PEACEFUL PICKETING NO OFFENCE.

I am not concerned with the justification or otherwise for disobedience to law. I am much more concerned with the working of this Ordinance in practice. Under the Ordinance peaceful picketing does not appear to be an offence. Sec. 3 of the Ordinance reads as follows:—

"For the purposes of this Chapter a person is said to molest another person, who with a view to cause such other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a right to do or to abstain from doing, obstructs or uses violence to or intimidates such other person or any one in whom such person is interested or loiters at or near a house where such person or anyone in whom such person is interested resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, or persistently follows him from place to place or interferes with any property owned or used by him or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof."

According to this definition, read with the explanatory statement accompanying the Ordinance, it is evident that peaceful picketing is not an offence. There must be some sort of molestation, coercion, obstruction or intimidation. It is, however, well-known that the Congress volunteers are never known to have used any violence, obstruction, coercion or other kind of intimidation. In fact, they are arrested even before they have a chance to ask or persuade people not to buy foreign cloth. One zealous guardian of the law had under the orders of his superior, even arrested the whole batch of volunteers seated in a motor van and confiscated the van itself! It was well that the Magistrate curbed his overflowing zeal in maintaining law and order.

ARBITRARY APPLICATION.

The arbitrary way in which this Ordinance is being put into practice, was brought out in the recent statement issued by the Council of the Western India Liberal Association in which the members, who are presumably the supporters of Government, condemned the Picketing Ordinance and pointed out that even the terms of the Ordinance were strained in arresting and convicting the volunteers.

The unlawful manner in which the volunteers are daily arrested and convicted has been further forcibly brought out by the observations of the City First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad in acquitting Ranchod Patel, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, and Manilal Mehta. In the course of his judgment the Magistrate is reported to have observed: "Regarding the definition of that term "molestation" in Section 3 of the Ordinance in the light of the objects and reasons underlying the promulgation of the Ordinance it appears to me that peaceful picketing is not prohibited and that obstruction or violence or intimidation or some such harassment ought to have been used. In the present case there is not the slightest evidence to show that any student was intimidated or that violence was used against him."

The latter observation applies with equal force to the arrests and conviction of the Congress volunteers in Bombay. According to the reports there has been absolutely no evidence of any obstruction, violence or intimidation. The Magistrate simply convicts the volunteers on the bare word of the police officer whether the volunteers plead guilty or not. I had expected and hoped that the judgment of the City First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad would serve as an eye-opener to our Magistrates here. The Magistrate ought to call for evidence other than police whether there

(Continued on page 8.)

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THANA JAIL.

—:o:—

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

(From A Correspondent.)

Four months have elapsed since the Civil Disobedience movement was started and thousands of volunteers have gone to jail during these fateful days. The stream of these sons and daughters of India still continues to pour into the already over-crowded jails of His Majesty, necessitating the provision of over-flow jails and detention camps at many places. But owing to the ever-increasing intensity of the movement, these patriots have been, as if, ignored by the public which has not evinced that anxiety for their fate behind the bars which it would have certainly shown in normal times when there are no such momentous issues absorbing its fullest time and thought, as it has to-day. This is also partly due to the mistaken notion formed by the public that the so-called "jail reforms", which were announced by the Government last year after the self-immolation of Jatin Das and Phongi Vizaya and the continuous hunger-strike of political prisoners, had brought the question of jail administration prominently before the public from which went a chorus of righteous condemnation when the thick curtain hanging over the darkest part of administration was removed, do not leave much room for complaint. Though, these "reforms" were an advance over the condition of affairs then prevailing still it was thought that the element of uncertainty which predominated in their actual adoption in the jails gave no cause for particular enthusiasm on the part of prospective jail-goers and the experiences of jailed civil-resisters have only realised our worst fears.

ARBITRARY CLASSIFICATION.

The tripartite division of prisoners enunciated by the Government of India in the new jail rules is well-known. The classification of prisoners into the "A", "B", or "C" class is supposed to be based on the nature of the crime, the education and the standard of living of the prisoner. But it seems that these rules were meant to be observed only in normal times and not when the resources of the jail department are taxed to their utmost by a regular flood of prisoners pouring in to receive His Majesty's hospitality. The position is further aggravated by the manner in which the magistrates "award" classes to the prisoners, again to be ruled out by the Home Department or disregarded by the jail officials, thus producing a hopeless condition for the prisoners in which they lose whatever good points the new reforms contained. But while the complaints of the Bombay Satyagrahis in Worli have received attention at the hands of the Press and the public, the tale of woe of the prisoners of Thana jail has not fallen on many ears. The Thana District Central Prison is designed to accommodate prisoners from the Suburban Thana and Colaba districts and is now full of Satyagraha volunteers from all over Maharastra convicted for offences committed in any of the three districts. Their number and miseries are daily swelling and it is proposed to enumerate their grievances here for the information of the public.

ONLY 3 A CLASS PRISONERS.

The Thana Jail to-day contains only three "A" class prisoners; viz., Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, L. B. Bhopatkar, and D. V. Gokhale. The "B" class contains more than a hundred Satyagrahis among them being such persons as Mr. B. G. Kher, Swami Anand, Mr. Wandrekar, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. Ketkar, and Mr. H. D. Rajah who after spending three months in the "A" class has been reduced to the "B" class. Some Satyagrahis have also been put in the "C" class. But in the discussion below I have confined myself only to the consideration of the trouble of "B" class prisoners who form the majority, those of the "C" class ones being more easily imagined than described. As for the "A" class prisoners it must be said that they have the "unique" privileges of bringing in their own food from outside and getting the "Times of India" daily. But still they have the same complaint about accom-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Unwise Policy.

The Egyptian disorders continue. The unrest is likely to be prolonged in view of the refusal by King Fuad to accede to the request of the Wafd that an extraordinary session of the Parliament should be called on July 26. It is evident that King Fuad desires to rule without constitutional advisers, pinning his faith upon Sudky Pasha and the microscopic political element opposed to the Wafd. The MacDonald Government could have avoided the clash between opposing political forces in Egypt and the present disorders by giving King Fuad timely advice, warning him not to quarrel with Nahas Pasha. But they have embarked upon the unwise policy of giving threats to Egypt by recent declarations in Parliament. This beating the big drum will please the Tories but it will not help in promoting Anglo-Egyptian understanding.

"Sarkar" Vindicated!

We publish elsewhere copy of a leaflet that, according to a correspondent, has been circulated in Government offices at Poona. It has been printed in four languages but without any imprint. The one before us bears the stamp, dated 21 July 1930 of the Controller, Military Depots, Southern Command. The leaflet that accuses the Congress of practising deception on the people in regard to the good intentions of poor dear "Sarkar," shows how deliberately the country is sought to be imposed upon by the opponents of the Congress. The ingenious writer has made suggestions which he would not have made if he were suffering with a little less brazen-facedness. The Congress "cares nothing for the rights of the minorities. What satisfaction did the Sikhs get from Congress? Why did Musalmans reject the Nehru Report? What protection can the zamindar hope for from Congress? Has Congress cared for the tradesmen in launching the picketing campaign?

Remember!

To ask these questions, inspite of the repudiation of the Simon Report and the universal protest against Government's fiscal policy, is effrontery aggravated by deliberate blindness to facts which cannot be denied. This apologist of the "Sarkar" has overdone his duties. His enthusiasm for indulging in fantastic charges against the Congress which no body took seriously even when preferred by some of the highest of the high in the "Sarkar" has positively injured "the Sarkar" itself. For his appeal "Remember 'the Sarkar' keeps its promises" invariably makes people "remember" very much more than Government's convenience can afford.

"The Gift You Gave."

Under the scaring title "The gift you gave: The tragedy of Self-Government in India", appears an article in the current Number of the "Empire Review" from a contributor who declares: "I have served them (the Indian people) for thirty years, and my family has served them for seven generations since 'Company Days.'" And he desires his "English readers" to listen to his tale of how "the gift you gave is being turned into a tyranny, driving men to despair." The author proceeds to have a fling at the Congress, censures "Moderate men, thinkers, business folk, traders, missionaries and minority populations" for being "less organised" than the Congress and devotes the rest of his article to a detailed description of the maladministration he has detected in the affairs of the Mandalay Municipality. If the "Empire Review" can devote six pages to piffle like this to help in running down Indian Nationalist aspirations, it is, indeed, hard up for vituperative material.

Well Organised Activity.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the "Textile Labour Association" for a review of the constructive work this Union of Ahmedabad textile operatives has achieved during the short period of its existence. It is a well-organised body, thanks to the devoted interest taken in its work by Miss Ansuyaben, Mr. Shankarlal Banker, and other Labour leaders of Ahmedabad. It is due largely to the propaganda the Textile Labour Association has done in the cause of temperance that Ahmedabad has to its credit a notable fall in the consumption of liquor—as much as a decline of 80 per cent.

World of Sport.

POONA RACES.

—:o:—

Summer Meeting : First Day.

2-30 p.m.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1929, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Molly King 9-3 My Hope 9-3, Newfoundland 9-3, Isfoog 9-1, Rin Tin Tin 8-12, Indian Gold 8-10, Red Flag 8-10, Musser 8-7, Sadah 3—4, Mulayad 8-3, Eddie Polo 8-3, Yebrin 7-11, Shyam 7-11, Orient 7-11, Khalil Pasha 7-11, Badrani 7-11, Atshan 7-11, Gold Flake 7-11, Silver Mine 7-11, Malikshah 7-11, Bangalore 7-11, Naji Beg 7-11, Lancia 7-11, Marika 7-7, Why Not 7-0, Orama 7-0.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs. 3-0 p.m.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1929, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Quick Silver 9-3, Murmurees 9-1, Nash Nash 9-1, Anchor 9-1, Square Deal 9-1, British Lion 9-1, Ghazuwa 9-0, Rainbow 8-12, Zafar 8-10, Grey Master 8-10, Subram 8-10, Birbal 8-10, Brigand 8-9, Colombo 8-8, Paris 8-7, Elwardh 8-7, Young Avar 8-7, Packard 8-7, Shamah 8-4, Sharifiyah 8-4, Nadir Khan 8-4, Shiraz 8-3, Strephon 8-0, Subiliya 7-11, Hubayjan 7-11, Young Sadian 7-11, Sattam 7-7.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

3-30 p.m.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1929, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Red Indian 9-5, Arkan 7-9, Sialkot 9-3, Rolls Royce 8-0, Nobility 9-0, Yona 8-13, Jalal 8-13, France 8-10, Sunspot 8-8 Safety 8-6, Jassir 3-5, Musser 8-5, Wadya Beg 8-5, Packard 8-5, Manshad 8-5, Empire 8-5, Mujama'a 8-4, Come Along 8-4, Blue Funnel 8-4, Hazima 8-1, Desert Queen 8-0, Metropolis 7-11, Bangalore 7-9, Portia 6-8.

THE MAIDEN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

4-0 p.m.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 250. For Country-breds, Maidens at time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.

Joy 9-2, Radha Devi 9-0, Chorister 8-12, Dowlat 8-9, Sonny Boy 8-9, Red Rose 7-10, Belle Amie 7-7, Medal 7-7.

THE ROYSTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

4-30 p.m.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Shivamiwas 9-2, Holestone 9-0, Festive Wreath 7-4, Lucky Man 8-13, Chrysolite 8-11, Coed Canlas 8-10, Rossauter 8-9, Italian Poet 7-9, Howth 3-9, Hue and Cry 8-8 Rose of Persia 8-7, All's Well 8-6, Athol 8-4 Red Astrachan 8-3.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

5-0 p.m.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Harsak 9-0, Shailan 9-0, Good Time 8-13, Khumayssa 8-11, Fakri Pasha 8-10, Raza Khan 8-10, Pasha 8-7, Misshan 8-5, Orange Prince 8-5, Asad Pasha 8-4, Shogun 8-1, Sa'ee 8-0, Arden 8-0, Warwick 7-12, Sahara 7-12, Majid Beg 7-10, Gentle Prince 7-9, Aslan Beg 7-7.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

5-30 p.m.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over after 31st March, 1927. W. A. reduced 5 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1928, of a flat race value Rs. 4,000 or over, once 5 lbs. twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. Allowance—Maidens Maidens 3 years old 7 lbs., Maidens 4 years old and upwards 10 lbs.

Clifton Abbot 9-3, Lonely Man 8-12, Burgos 9-3, Wedding Day 9-3, Lipstown 8-12, Co-respondent 8-12, Phare 8-12, The Lawyer 8-12, Tomas Minden 8-12.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

6-0 p.m.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. For horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March, 1928. W. A. reduced 5 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1928, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, once 5lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. Allowance—maidens 3 years old 7 lbs., Maidens 4 years old and upwards 10 lbs.

Casino 9-3, Frater 8-12, Indian Star 8-12, Governor II 8-12, Gamvros 8-12, Quick Toy 8-12, The Lawyer 8-12, Basatski 8-1, French Briar 8-12, Friar Melody's Pride 8-11, Bushy Park 8-2, Desert Sun 8-2, Nix 8-1.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

6-30 p.m.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Shamsuzzaman 10-6, Khalil Beg 10-4, Amij 10-1, Sultana 8-6, Kayid Saud 7-2, Lion 9-9, Sarkha 9-9, Sarsam 9-4, Funny Face 8-10, Mahfouza 8-2, Maneck Beg 7-12, Arab Prince 7-11, Hamoud 7-5, Riyad II 7-4, Moon Spark 7-3.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

—:o:—

K. O. S. B's Beat G. I. P,

The King's Own Scottish Borderous gained a meritorious victory over the G. I. P. Rly. in the Harwood League yesterday by 2 goals to 1. Both teams were evenly matched and the first half was fought at a fast pace. The railway opened the scoring within ten minutes of the start, the soldiers replying in quick succession. After the interval there was a keen tussle between the respective defences and no further scoring took place.

—:o:—

TURF NOTES.

Aga Khan's Run Of Successes At Home.

H. H. Aga Khan bids fair to heard the list of winning owners in England for the second year in succession. Several of his horses have caught the judge's eyes in by races since Blenheim ran away with the Derby at Epson in first week of June. "Qurrat-al-ain", won the nicely endowed Coronation Stakes at Ascot and Rustam Pasha triumphen the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown, this event being worth somewhere in the neighbourhood of £11,000. Now Teresina has won in the Chocolate and Green levey, the Irish Oaks. She is a daughter of Diophon and that great staying mare Teresina and indeed does credit to her famous sire, and dam.

BOYCOTT OF NEW LOAN.

—:o:—

Brokers Sign Pledge.

A move is made on the Bombay Stock Exchange to boycott the new Government loan and several members have given signatures to the pledge.

AIR LINER DISASTER.

—:o:—

Experts Searching For Causes.

LONDON, July 23.

Rugby.—Experts are still engaged in searching for the cause of the terrible air disaster on Monday in Kent. It is stated that they are agreed that there was no explosion and that the propeller did not break, but the cause of the accident, so far remains a mystery and it is unlikely that any light will be thrown upon it at the inquest on the six victims, which will be opened to-day.—B. O. W.

ACCOUNTS EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations qualifying for the appointments of Accounts Clerks and Local Fund Accountants for District Local Boards will be held on Monday, the 27th October 1930, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) and on the two subsequent days at the following places, viz.:—

Poona (at the office of the Commissioner, Central Division).

Ahmedabad (at the office of the Commisioner, Northern Division).

Belgaum (at the office of the Commissioner, Northern Division).

Karachi (at such place as the Secretary, Local Committee for Departmental Examinations in Sind, may notify in the "Sind Official Gazette").

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DEPRECIATION OF EXISTING SECURITIES.

—:o:—

General Effect Of New Loan.

With regard to the new loan issued by the Government, a representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed a prominent dealer in Government Securities, who expressed the following views:—

"The terms offered by the Government for the New Loan are very attractive—perhaps better than the market had expected. It was generally believed that a short-dated 5.1/2 per cent taxable Loan at 99 would be issued, so this 6 per cent interest (taxable) offered by the Government at par works out better than the market expectation. Naturally, as expected generally, the Government have borrowed money for a short term of 3/6 years only. Looking to the already heavy commitments of the Government in 1933-34-35 it is not likely that the loan will be repaid earlier, unless circumstances improve very considerably beyond any general expectations.

CONVERSION TERMS.

It was almost certainly believed in the business circles that conversion terms would be offered to holders of 1930-31 and 32 bonds. It, however, transpires that conversion terms are offered only to the holders of 1930 bonds and Treasury Bills. If these are tendered for conversion on the opening day, viz.:—28th July, full interest at 6 per cent upto 14th August would be paid to them, and also their interest on the New Loan will run concurrently. This would give a premium of about 4.1/2 annas to the holders of 1930 bonds—if tendered on the 1st day of the application viz.:—28th July. It is a surprise to the market to find that no conversion rights are given to the holders of 1931 and 1932 bonds. The general effect of this Loan on existing Securities would be to cause a depreciation over present prices. The 3-1/2 per cent Paper and 1945-55 have dropped about Rupee One over the last closing prices, being quoted at 61/12 and 99/4 respectively to-day. The short-dated Loans will be affected slightly, but it is very likely that a fair drop may occur in all long-dated Securities.

Under normal circumstances this Loan should have been decidedly successful—but so many conflicting circumstances are ruling the market owing to the present political situation that it is rather difficult to make any forecast as to its success or otherwise. In any case it is very likely that a substantial amount of 1930 bonds and Treasury Bills will be converted into the New Loan.

A MISTAKE RECTIFIED.

It is very satisfactory to note that the mistake committed by the Government to pay 4 annas brokerage last year—which resulted in business being done at a discount before the closing time of last year's loan—has been rectified and the usual 1/16 brokerage is allowed to brokers and bankers."

VISAPUR JAIL AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

"Unfounded Allegations."

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" of the 18th instant contained an article with the somewhat sensational headings "Alleged assault on Visapur Prisoner" "Convict removed to Hospital" and "Bombay Merchant refused interview".

The article relates tales of the sufferings of the Satyagraha volunteers in Visapur Jail as told by one Mr. Vithaldas Purshotamdas, and states that Mr. Vithaldas sought admittance to the jail but as this was refused he went to the railway station and made enquiries regarding the conditions and treatment of the convicts and heard an alarming report. He learnt that there was no proper accommodation for the convicts, that the prisoners were made to do unpleasant and heavy work often involving injury to their health, that there have been several cases of assault by the jail authorities and that one prisoner has had to be removed to Ahmednagar Hospital as a result of such an assault.

It is a relief to learn that these serious allegations are unfounded. Mr. Vithaldas did visit the jail, but he did not succeed in gaining permission to interview any of the prisoners as the Superintendent had suspended all interviews for the time being on account of the behaviour of the convicts. Regarding the result of his enquiry into the treatment of the convicts, the nature of the accommodation at Visapur Jail has already been fully described in the Government Press Note, issued on the 18th July; no heavy or unpleasant work is being exacted from the prisoners who are employed in weeding the jail compounds, light road-making work, the dusting of the barracks and distributing food. No cases of assault have occurred, and the convict who has been removed to Ahmednagar Civil Hospital was so removed because he was ill with fever.

POLICE EXCESSES IN PUNJAB

—:o:—

Token Grant Carried In Council.

The Punjab Legislative Council carried to-day by 41 votes against 34 a token cut of one rupee in the police supplementary grant.

Mr. Mohanlal, the mover of the cut, said he wished to draw the attention to police excesses.

He was supported by various speakers including Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Chaudhri Baldeo Singh and Mr. Din Mahammed.

Chaudhri Zafarullah while acquitting the police of general charge asked for an assurance that the cases of excesses would be referred to a Committee consisting of the Finance Member and four non-officials for decision and action by Government.

Mr. Ogilvie, Home Secretary, denied the allegations and paid tribute to the magnificent work of the police under inspiring leadership.

BREAKING THE HEART OF POLICE.

Mr. Harbaksh Singh asked the House whether vote of general condemnation was justified and whether it would not break the heart of the police.

Sir Henry Craik, made a detailed statement refuting the various charges made by the members and testified to the extraordinary degree of restraint and high spirit of discipline animating the police in the Punjab. He promised to consider the suggestion of Chaudhri Zafarullah.

The motion was however, pressed and was carried.

The balance of police grant and other grants were also voted.—A. P.

FRESH CASES AGAINST PUNJAB LEADERS

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 24.

It is understood that a fresh case under Section 131 I.P.C. (spreading disaffection among troops) is likely to be started against Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Alam, Gopichand, Pandit Santanam and Mr. Abinash Chandra Bali who are already undergoing imprisonment in Gujarat jail.—Free Press.

DISMISSED FROM GOVT. SERVICE.

—:o:—

For Contributing To Satyagraha Fund

MADRAS, July 24.

The Government of Madras has taken action against an Electrical Supervisor of the Metur Project on the ground that he contributed money to the Satyagraha fund and dismissed him from service. The fact of his having contributed money came to be known from papers seized from Dr. Rajan's Bungalow.—Free Press.

Section 144 Defied.

—:o:—

BURDWAN, July 22.

Sjt. Abdus Sattar, a young man of 20 who spoke at a public meeting in defence of an Order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. was arrested at the meeting before he could complete his speech.

Immediately on his arrest, he was taken out in a big procession which went round the village amidst shouts, before he was taken into custody.—Free Press.

R. T. CONFERENCE AND DOMINIONS.

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to a question Mr. MacDonald said it was not contemplated that the Dominions Governments would be represented at the Indian Round Table Conference in October.—Reuter.

LADY IRWIN LEAVES FOR HOME

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 24.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin left for Bombay to-day and sails for Home on Saturday by the s.s. "Rawalpindi."—A. P

—:o:—

RECEPTION TO DR. TAGORE.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 10.

A reception to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was given by the Indian Social Club at the Florence Restaurant on the 10th July.

The poet, who was accompanied by Mr. C. F. Andrews, shook hands with all the guests who were introduced to him by Dr. and Mrs. Pardhy the former President of the Club. The receptPon rooms were crowded and the company afterwards took tea during which the poet was welcomed by the President of the Club who said how nappy they were to see him in their midst.

In his short reply, the guest thanked his countrymen and women for their kind reception. He regretted that owing to the necessity of having to catch a train, he was unable to remain with them as long as he would have wished.

NEW SCHEME FOR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Co-operators Support Political Struggle.

—:o:—

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute was held on Sunday the 20th July the Servants of India Society. Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar the president of the Institute presiding.

The Meeting adopted the Report of work done together with the Statements of Accounts, elected the new Office Bearers, and representatives to work on the Provincial Co-operative Council and transacted some other ususal business.

The Meeting also passed two resolutions. By one, the Meeting congratulated those Co-operators who took part in the present Political Struggle, and recommended all other Co-operators, to take part in the political movement. By the Second, the meeting urged the Co-operators in the City and even in the Mofussil, to use Swadeshi clothes, preferably Khadder, and requested them to obtain from consuming British Goods.

The Report showed that the Divisional Institute has done substantial work. It arranged Co-operative Training Classes, and delivered lectures on Co-operative Subjects, for the Good of the general public, and the members of the Co-operative Societies. It also supervised the work of the Societies, and stimulated the work of recoveries. A Suitable memorandum was prepared, and forwarded to the Local Government, suggesting the ways of bringing a legislation in respect of money lenders.

The President, in explaining the work of the Institute, suggested a novel type of scheme for being adopted as the basis of the Co-operative Institute.

NEW SCHEME OF CO-OPERATION.

Each Division will have a Council consisting of representatives of the Districts and a few nominees of the Registrar, The Provincial Bank, and the Dist. Central banks. The Central Board of the Divisional Institute (Council) will be responsible for the discharge of the duties devoting on the Division, but attached to it there will be an Education Board which will function for the Division in the same manner as the Central Education Board now does for the Presidency. The functions of the Divisional Institutes will be the conducting of a Co-operative Journal, the holding of Conferences, the direction of Co-operatives Education, and propaganda and the starting of District Institutes. The Divisional council will be as representative as the present conditions would allow. There will be 5 Divisional institutes as at present, Sind, Bombay, Maharashtra, Gujerat, and Karanatak.

The Provincial Institute will function through a Federal Council consisting of 3 or more representatives of each Divison, a representative of the Central Bank, and the Registrar or his nomnee. Much if the work now done by the Executive Committee and the Central Education Board will be, under the scheme we have proposed, done by the Central Board and allied committees of the Divisions. It follows that the money which is now allocated for such purposes will be distributed among the Divisional Institutes in future.

The following Office Bearers were elected for the year 1930-31. President:—Mr. J. K. Parulker. Vice-President:—Mr. K. J Dubash. Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. G. M. S. Rane, and Mrs. Kanta Khandwalla B.A.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Enquiries made late last night regarding the arrest of lady pickets go to show that five of them were detained and 17 were ordered to be released unconditionally, but only 15 could be persuaded to go. So, seven in all remain in the lock up.—Free Press.

Sjt. T. Sadasivam, formerly Manager, Khadi Vastralaya, A. I. S. A. Bangalore, has been elected as the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in succession to Sjt. C.P. Subbiah, Coimbatore, since jailed.

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C. 109, Esplanade Road, Opp. Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

CITY FATHERS INDULGE IN BANTER ON TAXING DOGS.

Goa Lottery Again : Representation To Gov't Drafted.

The city fathers were in a humorous vein on Thursday when a proposal was brought to levy a tax on dogs in the city. It appeared to Mr. V. C. Setalvad that this new canine-tax would help to relieve the finances of the Corporation "which were in a bad way." Those who could afford to keep dogs, said Mr. Setalvad, could also afford to pay a trifling sum of Rs. 5 per annum by way of tax as was done by the Calcutta Municipality.

The House treated the question lightly and while speeches were being made on the merits and demerits of the tax, the rest of the members also talked over the matter with one another, with the result that Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) had to ask the chair either to order the noise to cease or to ask some members to retire in the tea room.

The final result of the discussion was that both the proposal for taxing dogs and the suggestion for levying tax on cats and parrots (domestic pets) were thrown out.

MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday when Mr. M. N. Talpade moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the Corporation Procedure Rules should be so amended as to provide for motions of adjournment to discuss urgent matters of public importance relating to the City being moved at meetings of the Corporation as is done at the Sessions of the Legislative Councils and Assembly.

That a copy of paragraph 1 of this Resolution be forwarded to the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee with a request that they will submit the necessary draft amendment of the Procedure Rules or of the Municipal Act for the approval of the Corporation."

The mover said that the object of his proposition was to raise a discussion on matters of urgent public importance such as the behaviour of the police the other day in front of Whiteaways and also to consider matters relating to Municipal administration.

Mr. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the whole subject be referred to the Law Procedure Committee.

The mover accepted the amendment which was unanimously passed.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar then moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report in consultation with Medical Relief Committee whether he thinks it advisable in the interest of the efficiency at King Edward Memorial Hospital to give X-Rays therapy treatment to patients in the hospital and if so to submit proposals for same."

The proposition was adopted.

When put to vote the proposition was lost.

GOA LOTTERY AGAIN.

A representation to Government drafted by the Law Procedure Committee in regard to the Goa Lottery was then adopted. It asked Government that penal laws of the country be immediately so amended as to make not only the advertising of foreign lotteries penal but also the import for sale and possession of them for sale in Bombay Presidency.

The representation among other things stated:—

The Corporation desire me to bring to the notice of Government that foreign lottery tickets are being sold extensively in Bombay City and in consequence there is a regular drain on the wealth of the City. Besides, a large number of false tickets are being thrown on the market to the prejudice of the unwary wealth-seekers. The attention of Government is particularly invited to Goa Lotteries, known as the Santa Casa de Misericordia and Hospicio which are drawn in Goa twice a month, besides lakhs worth of tickets sold all over British India. Tickets of these lotteries of the value of over 2 lakhs of rupees are imported and sold in the City of Bombay every month. These tickets are kept for sale in every pan-shop, Irani's shop, tailor's shop and shops of other kinds belonging to Goans and others and purchased by all classes of people from a street-hawker to a well-to-do merchant in the City. Tickets are also largely sold by itinerant agents. The poorest classes in particular are more induced by this temptation of getting rich quick and make it a point to purchase the tickets regularly in the hope of getting a prize. Nearly twenty-four lakhs of rupees from Bombay City alone are in this way systematically drained to Goa every year. The prizes won by ticket-holders who live in Bombay City are not worth even a small fraction of the huge amounts that are being realised by the promoters of these lotteries. On the days these lotteries are drawn in Goa about four to five thousand tickets, known as prize tickets, are drawn out of the tickets issued and the numbers of these tickets are published. The prizes on the whole ticket of Rs. 5 vary from Rs. 15 at one end of the scale to Rs. 45,000 at the other. The large balance left over after deducting the amounts of prizes, and incidental expenses, etc., is said to be utilised for the maintenance of foreign charitable institutions, but these are known to be mostly of a sectional character.

As the present provisions of the law seem to be inadequate for effective action in the matter, I am desired to urge upon Government that they will be pleased to take immediate steps to amend the penal laws of the country so as to make penal not only the advertising of foreign lottery but also the sale of tickets of such lotteries, the importation of these tickets and the possession of them for sale, in the Bombay Presidency.

RAJAH SAHEB PRACTISES SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

Heavy Penalty For Civil Disobedience.

PARLAKIMEDI, July 18.

The Rajah Saheb of Parlakimedi is taking vigorous and strong measures to prevent the civil disobedience of non-cooperation movement spreading into the Samasthanam, and is affording all possible encouragement to those endeavouring to preserve law and order, so that the high traditions of loyalty and public service associated with the House and Samasthanam of Parlakimedi may be maintained unimpaired.

A recent order issued by the Rajah Saheb states that he has learnt with anxious concern and deep regret that a teacher in an educational institution under him was arrested by the police as the result of his activities as a non-cooperator. The Rajah Saheb considers that the conduct of the teacher constituted a disgrace to the institution and a grave menace to the loyalty of its staff and students.

To set an example to others and to prevent the recurrence of such an incident the Rajah Saheb has decided to dismiss the teacher from the Samasthanam service. The Rajah also considers that it will be in the interests of order and peace to dissociate the whole family of the individual concerned from the estate service and directs accordingly that his father who is a servant of the Samasthanam, be retired on half the pension to which he is entitled and that a relative of his, who is also in the service, be discharged after due notice. Another member of the family who is an applicant for a scholarship is declared to be disqualified for it. The Rajah Saheb's order states in conclusion that he has withdrawn his patronage altogether from the family concerned and that the Samasthanam, and he, personally are loath to have anything to do with it.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVAL.

July 24.

NIL.

DEPARTURES.

—:o:—

July 25.

Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh, Lauterfels, Jager, Karachi. Juliet, Hannevig, Karachi. Genoa, Lavagaino, Genoa.

LOADING.

—:o:—

July 24.

Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer Tottori Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jalatarang for Calcutta

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O. S N Coy's English Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with outward mails of the 10th inst., a general cargo and 104 passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Genoa: The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Pilsna, is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lauterfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Lauterfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Juliet:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Juliet will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

THURSDAY, 24TH JULY, 1930.

2 Rawalpindi London 26-7 M M and Co
3 City Wellington, Karachi, 4-8, K Nixon and Co.
4 Kondekerk Hamburg 26-7 E D Sassoon & Co.
5 Potter, Calcutta, 23-7, L Edward Ltd.
6 Lauterfels, 3849, Karachi 25-7, L Edwards.
8 Ockenfels, Dunkirk, 26-7, L Edwards.
10 Karapara, Durban, 30-7 M M & Co.
11 Trekieve, Karachi, 27-7, M M & Co.
12 Arabia, Genoa 1-8, L. T. & M. Italiana.
13 Neidenfels, NF, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Genova. Genoa, 25-7, L T and M Italiana.
16 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.
17 Baron Carnegie, Workington, 25-7, J. Finlay & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bahadur Calcutta, N.F. Morrison & Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah 25-7, M M & Co
6 Jalarashmi, Rangoon 27-7, Scindia S N Co.
8 Alipore, Japan 26-7, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, P. Gulf, NF NF A Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Chinkoa, Calcutta N.F. M M & Co.
B Nurjehan, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison and Co.
C R Ahmedi, Karachi, 25-7, S Hassum and Co.
D/E Jalatarang N.F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
F Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 26-7, T. Morrison and Co.
K Bandra, Busreh, NF, M M & Co.
L/M Dalgoma, Rangoon 26-7, M M & Co.
N Canara, Rangoon 26-7, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.

Mantua 1-8.30 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.
Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.

FROM HAMBURG

Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ld.
Broumfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.

FROM GENOA

Riow 12-7.30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkerk 2-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8 30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 28-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Trekieve 23-7-30.
Arabia 23-7-30.
Jalatarang 23-7-30.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Shiroki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

Rawalpindi, 26-7-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Wellington 4-8-30 K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Oekenfels NF L Edward.
Konderkerk 26-7-30 E D Sassoon & Co.
Neidenfels N.F., L. Edward Ld.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pilsna N. F. L. T. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, 1-8-30 M Italiana.
Genoa, 25-7-30, M Italiana.

FOR PERSIAN GULF

Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.
Bandra, 30-7-30. M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alipore, 20-7-30. P and O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, N. F. N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON

Jalarashmi. 27-7-30 S S N Co.
Canara, 26-7-30 T M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Trekevia, 26-7, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir 26-7-30, T M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinkoa, NF, M M and Co.
Jalatarang N.F. S S N Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Rawalpndi, 16,687, Pitts, P and O S N Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Wellington 3,629 Spencer K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockenfels 4,681 Diesk L Edward Ltd.
Kondekerk 3,633, Baker, E D Sassoon and Co.
Neidenfels 1,745 Unger, L Edward Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pilsna 4,828 Luppis L T Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Trekavie, 3,231 Kent, M M & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia 4,499 Ferrara M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Alipore, 4,231, Dawson, P and O S N Co.
Tottori Maru 3,708 Imada N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bandra, 1,877, Hughes M M and Co.
Varela, 2,643, Ramsay M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Canara, 8,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
Jalarashmi 2,681 Memory S S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir 2,681 Constantine T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bahadur 2629 Elliott T M Co.
Jalatarang 1464 Vakins S S N Co.
Chinkoa 2,926 Robinson, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara 6721 McLean M M & Co.
Karoa 3,307 Fshley M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Baron Napier 2,217 Maclay, James Mackintosh Co.
War Hindo 3,337 Williams A. P. and Co.

EXPORTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 24.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—5 bales animal skin, M. Ladak; 1 bale animal skin, I Faizullah. 3 cwt brassware Thos Cook & Sons; 4 cwts brassware Grindlay & Co.

S S City of Wellington for Liverpool:—140 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co. 142 bales cotton raw Textile Waste Co. 5 bales cotton K Narandas, 6500 cwts myrabolum, Amin and Sons.

For Dunkirk:—1350 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.

For Manchester:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, W Dosabhoy Co. 56 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co. 4080 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for Marseilles:—203 cwts mustard seed, T S Thadavi & Son.

S S Kondekirk for Antwerp:—32 bales hemp, P Jadavji; 18 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

S S Arabia for Marseilles: 1.000 cwt ground nuts, M Bhuta & Co., 1,000 cwts castor seed, M. Bhuta & Co. 500 cwts Lentils, Birla Bros.

For Genoa:—1,000 cwts castor seed, K M Nathoo; 1,000 cwts linseed, Gorio Ld. 200 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co.

S S Potter for New York:—100 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

For Hamburg:—772 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co Ld.; 700 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 443 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ld; 300 bales cotton raw. Bombay Co.; 700 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co. 256 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Osaka:—1400 bales cotton raw T M Kaish Ld, 1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—1360 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld. 190 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 24.

S S Trekieve. Agents M M & Co.:—From London:—25 cases sausages, 75 cases wine, 347 cases Provision, 50 cases Herrings, 294 cases medicine, 70 cases beer, 50 cases Ale, 65 cases Gin, 37 cases glass ware, 30 cases gas tubes, 200 drums spirits 380 drums paint, 67 drum Varnish, 25 drum Tar, 50 rum turpentine, 1400 bdles zinc plates, 1,000 bdles millboard discs 160 bags cement 200 bags leather.

For Havre—20 cases champagne 130 cases soap, 150 bdles copper sheets.

From Middlesbro:—50 drums and 3,584 bags chemicals, 125 bdls steel bars, 252 bdls, steel joists, 452 bdls Angles, 35 bdls Flats.

From Antwerp:—431 bdls rails, 431 bdls steel beams, 3356 steel plates, 1045 bdls steel rods, 268 bdles steel Angles, 248 bdls bars, 1603 bdls joists, 254 coils wire 27 drums colour, 50 cases E'ware.

S S Jalatarang. Agents S S N Co.:—

From Moulmein:—23 bags betel nuts, 773 pces teak scantlings, 2096 pces teak pasts, 104 pces. teak planks, 14790 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—15093 bags rice.

S S Arabia. Agents M Italina and Co.:—

From Sourbaya:—29924 bags sugar.

Batavia:—38 bags betel nuts.

Samarang:—9039 bags sugar 64 bags Agarwood.

From Java:—7533 bags sugar.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 24.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 90/10

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 99/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. Rs 73/8

4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.

4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs .94/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/1

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/10

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 102/2

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74

4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 73/4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1976 Rs. 73/4

5 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1959 Rs. 90/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs 103/8

Forward Rates 1st August Settlement:—

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/5/0

5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 99/5/0

Tone of Market:—Steadier.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 23.

Coffee. Fair Rio, No. 7 quality, Spot 7 5/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 23.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. £17 1/2

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. (London Register) £105

National Bank of India £42

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £90

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. £78 5/8.

Indian Loan, 5 1/2 p.c. £100 1/4

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £45 1/2 nominal.

Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £51 1/2

Indian Stock, 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £60 1/2

Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £55 1/4

War Loan 5 p.c. £103 1/2

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £95

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 23.

Demand Bills 486.50.

STRONG MONSOON IN MALABAR.

Nearly General Rainfall.

POONA, July 24.

Yesterday's depression over Lower Sind is gradually weakening after causing locally heavy rain there. The depression over Chota Nagpur has moved northwestwards and has entered East United Provinces where widespread rain has fallen. The monsoon has been strong in Malabar and active in North-East India, East Central India, West United Provinces, Gujarat and along North-West Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Sind, Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Assam, West United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and East Rajputana, while a few falls have occurred in South-West Punjab, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Toungoo and Akyab two inches; Victoria Point and Bhamo one; Barisal four; Chandbali three; Gaumati and Cherrapunji one and a half; Dibrugarh and Sandheads one. Cox's Bazar, Cuttack and Gaya three-quarters; Allahabad two; Dehra Dun and Sutna one; and a half; Pachmarhi, Benares, Lucknow and Gorakhpur a half; Dharampur three; Dalhousie two; Mount Abu and Surat one and a half; Parachinar three-quarters; Dera Ismail Khan and Ambala a half; Mangalore four; Mcreara and Mahabaleshwar two; Cochin one and a half and Calicut and Khandala one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Lower Burma, Assam, Sind, along North-West Frontier, and decrease but continue in Western Himalayas. It will increase in West Central Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana, Konkan and West Deccan.

Heavy rainfall:—Locally heavy falls are likely in Central India and adjoining parts of Central Provinces.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24th instant:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.731 inches (.056 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours' plus .104.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees (1.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (0.7 above normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 24-7-30; Colaba Point 0.48; Fort 0.25; J. J. Hospital 0.35.

Total since 1st June to date; Colaba Point 35.05; Fort 38.58; J. J. Hospital 35.67.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928; Colaba Point 56.69 Fort 69.43; J. J. Hospital 54.73.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929; Colaba Point 40.58; Fort 54.50; J. J. Hospital 42.91.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

—:o:—

Bombay, July 24.

3 months discounts 2 15/32 per cent.

6 months discounts 2 3/4 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call money 3 1/2 per cent.
One month 3 1/2 per cent.
Three months 3 1/2 per cent.
Six months 3 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent

Coal Bill Satisfies Labour.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 23.

Rugby.—One feature of the Coal Mines Bill which is said to give great satisfaction to the Miners' representatives in the House of Commons is that their organisation, the Miners' Federation becomes associated with the Bill's most important provisions—the marketing scheme, daily hours of work and the Industrial Board.—B. O. W.

Lords Agree To Coal Bill.

LONDON, July 23.

The House of Lards has now agreed to Coalmines Bill.—Reuter.

Britain Ratifies Naval Treaty.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 24.

Commons without division has passed second reading of Bill to give effect to London Naval Treaty.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 22.

Berlin.—Marshal Hindenburg has returned from Coblenz.—Reuter.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THANA JAIL.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 6.)

modation and recreation as the other prisoners have.

BAD FOOD.

To begin with, the food supplied to the 'B' class prisoners is not fit for human consumption. It is unclean, inadequately cooked, insufficient in quantity, and ice-cold when it is served to the prisoners and that too, in not quite healthy surroundings. The grain and vegetables used are not of good quality. These unhappy prisoners are not allowed to supplement this un-nutritious and unhealthy jail diet with any food they might arrange to bring from outside the jail at their own expense; the result is that not a few of the satyagrahis have been emaciated beyond recognition due to the peculiar diet divested of all-important vitamins on which they have to thrive. Dysentry is now the order of the day, batches of Satyagrahis going to the hospital by turn for at least one week every month.

IN CELLS FOR 12 HOURS.

As if to avoid any exchange of thought among the prisoners during their hours of "leisure" they are confined for full twelve hours (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) in solitary cells designed to accommodate the most recalcitrant criminals. These cells admeasuring 10 by 4 feet have hardly any ventilation so that during the hot months and some time during the rainy season also when there is no rain prisoners have to pass sleepless nights. This is also the lot of the "A" class prisoners whose requests to the Inspector-General of Prisons to allow them to sleep outside in the verandah have been of no avail. Even calls of nature are to be answered in these cells during the hours of solitary confinements. The stinking atmosphere there can very well be imagined when we take into consideration the fact, that as a result of the dysentry which is rampant among the prisoners, some of them have had no less than ten such calls during one night. In such circumstances, too, when the assistance of a fellow-prisoner is likely to be of immense use to the sick man it is not forthcoming for all are locked in solitary cells unable to help their neighbours.

INSUFFICIENT CLOTHING.

The modicum of clothing provided to the prisoners is not adapted to the needs of the season, being in addition inadequate dirty and torn. Even mosquito curtains are not allowed to be used by the prisoners (even those of the "A" class) to save themselves from mosquitoes breeding in large numbers in the jail compound, as a result of which they have passed many sleepless nights. This only means that the prisoners will be put to the hardest privations in the cold days of the rainy season and of winter which is fast approaching.

The most revolting feature of jail life, however, is the necessity the prisoners are put to of using the same pot to drink water from and take to the privies which are kept in insanitary condition. Other utensils used for meals are unclean and insufficient in number and the prisoners are not allowed to use their own ones

There is a chronic scarcity of water in the jail putting the Satyagrahis to great trouble, especially in the matter of baths.

INTELLECTUAL STARVATION.

Apart from these bodily privations to which the prisoners are put and which they might, in spite of their acuteness, undergo without any protest or request as a point of principle what they are most troubled over is the policy of Government to keep them as far as possible in the dark about the course of events outside. No doubt, the Government has kept the word which it gave to the Legislative Assembly when the new Jail Rules were under consideration, of supplying to the "B" class prisoners one English weekly. But what is that weekly paper? It is no other than the "Illustrated Weekly" of the "Times of India", which has earned for itself a wide notoriety for publishing photographs of half-naked actresses and dancers, of races, and Government House parties, of rubgy matches, and street accidents and articles describing the romances of actresses, mountain scenery and aboriginal tribes only. Government are wasting public money over this worthless yet costly (for one copy costs six annas) paper with no item of particular interest to a man of the temperament of a Satyagrahi. The money they are wasting over this useless journal might have been usefully spent over some daily paper in the good books of the Government, like the "Times of India"

Moreover many of these prisoners are not allowed to mix together or to speak to each other over topics of interest to them in their segregated and cramped life. The jail maintains a garden over which is daily wasted the labour of number of prisoners but our satyagrahis are not allowed to use it to take walks or exercise or recreate themselves. Immediately after they have completed their work and taken their evening meals they must walk over to their solitary cells, there to strut from side to side like a tiger in a cage.

The above is a list of genuine grievances of the Satyagrahis of Thana Jail who have been sent there for technical breaches of laws. Their troubles are many and nobody is prepared to look to them. All the Satyagrahis are educated and have been drawn from well-to-do familes. Of course, it is not meant that the Satyagrahis have not the courage to go through such fire, for they joined the movement only after fully realising all its implications and consequences. But this does not mean that they have lost all claim to demand fair treatment accorded in all civilised countries to 'prisoners of war'. The troubles of the Satyagrahis must stop and hence this attempt to draw the attention of the Nationalist Press and the public to this vital matter with a view to secure some improvement in the lot of our countrymen who have made tremendous sacrifices for their motherland.

THE "PICKETING" ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 6.)

has been any molestation within the meaning of the Ordinance. The fact that Congress volunteers do not take part in the proceedings does not and cannot absolve the police from the necessity of making out a proper case and the Magistrate from the responsibility of making further enquiry.

In a recent case reported before, Mr. Chaubal, his Worship of Kurla, Mr. Digambar R. Patankar was convicted and sentenced on the bare testimony of the police although Mr. Patankar is reported to have stated most emphatically that he did not speak even a single word in the meeting. He further stated that he was much astonished to know how the police witness heard his speech which he did not deliver at all.

WHAT THE HIGH COURT CAN DO.

There are, therefore, strong grounds to believe that serious injustice is being done in several cases brought under the Picketing Ordinance. I submit that the High Court ought to call for the records of proceedings in all such cases where there has been obviously a miscarriage of justice and exercise the revisional powers vested in the High Court under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It has been observed that there is no species of injustice which the High Court would be powerless to correct where its interference is called for. Most of the cases under the Picketing Ordinance, especially where the volunteers have pleaded "not guilty", certainly call for interference by the High Court in exercise of its revisional powers.

It would, in my opinion, also be worthwhile for a picketer who is not a Congress volunteer and who is not, therefore, precluded from taking part in the proceedings to defend the case and make it a test case, instead of giving the police smooth sailing!

MADURA, July 23.

Sjt. Subram Iyer, Treasurer, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, was arrested along with Sjt. Seetharamaya, another local Congressman.—Free Press.

NANKANA SAHIB, July 21.

Sjts. Gulal Singh, Sultan Singh, Jewan Singh, Darbara Singh and Santokh Singh, who were arrested under the instigation Ordinance were convicted to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.—Free Press.

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ATTEND R. T. CONFERENCE!

—:o:—

Chief Of Bhor's Appeal.

NO OBJECTION TO FEDERATION.

LONDON, July 23.

A largely attended reception in honour of the President and Council of East India Association given by the Chief of Bhor was addressed by Bhor on "Indian Princes and the present constitution". Bhor reviewed problems affecting the States and expressed gratification that Butler and Simon Commissions had been convinced of the justice of many of their claims and contentions of States.

NOT OPPOSED TO FEDERATION.

Though some points still needed further consideration, he had no doubt that Princes would receive full justice. Bhor made it clear that States were not opposed to idea of All-India Federation, while rejecting compulsion. He referred especially to the financial and economic claims and felt that Butler and Simon Commissions had tried to take away with one hand what the other had given. The Chief referred also to the grievances of States which were non-permanent members of Chamber of Princes and advocated in this connection the removal of anomalies, when the constitution was revised.

AN APPEAL.

After referring to the traditional loyalty of Indian Princes to Crown and sympathy with the aspirations of British India on the basis of solidarity of British connection, Bhor appealed to British people generously and dispassionately to consider all aspects of present political situation in India in order to reach satisfactory solution.

R. T. CONFERENCE AGAIN.

He appealed also to Indians of all parties and opinions to attend Round Table Conference as, in view of sympathetic attitude of Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin present seemed the most propitious moment for reaching the goal.

NOTABLE FOR LOYALTY.

Bhor was thanked by Sir Leslie Wilson who referred to the notable loyalty of Bhor family which was exemplified during his Governship by his co-operation at great expense in extension of Lloyd Dam and Sir Louis Dane who pointed out the importance of the subject of Indian States and gave an assurance that everything would be done to satisfy all reasonable claims made on behalf of States.—Reuter.

PRESS ORDINANCE AT WORK.

Security Demanded From 131 Papers.

76 PAPERS CEASE PUBLICATION.

SIMLA, July 19.

In the Assembly replying to Mr. S. C. Mitra, regarding the papers, periodicals, monthlies, etc., from whom security was demanded under the Press Ordinance the Hon. Mr. H. G. Haig, Home Member, said:—

I place a statement on the table.

The Hon. Member will notice that there are no names shown under Bengal. The position in that province is that no security was demanded in the case of newspapers, but nine newspapers ceased publication following the demand of security from the presses at which they were printed.

The statement runs:—

Statement showing the action taken by Local Governments under the Indian Press Ordinance II of 1930:—

1. NEWSPAPERS.

Name of Newspaper from whom security has been demanded.	Amount of security demanded or whether reduced or not on representation.	Whether security was deposited or newspaper ceased publication or did not start in view of demand for security.
	MADRAS.	
Kistnapatrika, Kistna.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Sukhodayam, N. Arcot.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Durbar, Guntur.	Rs. 1,000.	Notice demanding security since withheld on representation.
Simhapuri, Nellore.	Rs. 500. No representation.	Ceased.
Desabhaktan, Trichinopoly.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Congress, East Godavari.	Rs. 2,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Swadesamitran, Madras.	Rs. 2,500. No representation.	Deposited security
Sudandara Sangu, Madras.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Tamil Nadu, Madras.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Deposited security.
Tan Nadu, Madras.	Rs. 1,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Ananda Vahia, Madras.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Saraswati, Madras.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
My Magazine, Madras.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Andhra Patrika, Madras.	Rs. 2,000. No representation.	Deposited security.
Swarajya, Madras.	Rs. 2,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Sainkava Patrika.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	No information.
Navasakti, Madras.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Satyagraha, West Godavari.	Security demanded by District Magistrate. Amount not reported.	Ceased.
	BOMBAY.	
Free Press Bulletin, Bombay.	Rs. 500.	Security deposited.
Free Press Journal, Bombay.	Rs. 500.	Security deposited.
Aftab newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 1,000.	Ceased.
Nawjivan newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 800.	Paper not started.
Shraddhanand newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
Hindu Kartavya newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 800.	Paper not started.
Daily Hilal, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000.	Security not deposited. Commissioner of Police directed to prosecute the publisher under Section 22(2) of Ordinance.
Bayankal newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 800.	Paper not started.
Sindhi newspaper, Sukkur.	Rs. 500.	Security deposited.
Young Liberator newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 1,000.	Ceased.
Sota newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 1,000.	Paper not started.
Maharatta newspaper, Poona.	Rs. 2,000.	Security deposited.
Parsi Patrika newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 1,500.	Paper not started.
Kaliyuga newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
Workers' Weekly newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000. No representation received.	Security not deposited. Commissioner of Police requested to prosecute publisher for publishing the paper without depositing the security.
Naubat newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000. No representation received.	Ceased.
Vidyarthi newspaper, Amalner, East Khandesh.	Rs. 1,000.	Ceased.
Shri Lokamanya newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 1,000.	Paper not started.
Kranti newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000. No representation received.	Ceased.
Rajasthan Hind newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 1,000.	Ceased.
Aftab newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000.	Paper not started.
Praja Bandhu newspaper, Ahmedabad.	Rs. 1,000. No representation received.	Ceased.
Dunka newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 1,000. No representation received.	Ceased.
Hindustan and Prajamitra newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000. No representation received.	Security deposited.
Shakti newspaper, Ahmedabad.	Rs. 1,000. No representation received.	Security not deposited. Notice defied.
Messenger of Youth newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000.	Paper not started.
Navjivan newspaper, Ahmedabad.	Rs. 2,000. No representation received.	Notice defied. Action under consideration.
Young India newspaper, Ahmedabad.	Rs. 2,000. No representation received.	Notice defied. Action under consideration.
Hindu Jati newspaper, Karachi.	Rs. 5,000. No representation received.	Notice served on publisher Sachanand Pherumal in Hyderabad Jail. He has applied for transfer to Karachi prison to enable him to make arrangements. So far paper continues to be published. Further action under consideration.
Kaliyug newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000. No representation received.	Ceased.
Prajamat newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 2,000. No representation received.	Paper ceased publication on being warned by District Magistrate that security was to be taken.
Nutan Gujrat newspaper, Ahmedabad.	Rs. 1,000. No representation received.	Ceased.
Bombay Vartaman newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 1,500.	Paper not started.
Torch Bearer newspaper, Bombay.	Rs. 1,500.	Paper not started.
Sudershan newspaper, Surat.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
	UNITED PROVINCES.	
The Sainik, Agra.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
The Shakti, Almora.	Rs. 1,000.	Result not yet known.
The Aj, Benares.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
The Pratap, Cawnpore.	Rs. 3,000.	Ceased.
The Swadhin Praja, Almora.	Rs. 3,000.	Ceased.
The District Gazette, Azamgarh.	Rs. 5,000.	Ceased.
The Sach, Lucknow.	Rs. 1,000.	Result not yet known.
The Parivartan, Saharanpur.	Rs. 1,000.	Result not yet known.
The Vartaman, Cawnpore.	Rs. 2,000.	Security not deposited. The question of taking further action under consideration.
The Chand, Allahabad.	Rs. 2,000.	Result not yet known.
The Desh Mitra, Ballia.	Rs. 1,000.	Suspended publication.
The Kshattriya Yuvak, Lucknow.	Rs. 1,000.	Result not yet known.
The Swetambar Jain, Lucknow.	Rs. 1,000.	Result not yet known.
	PUNJAB.	
Zamindar, Lahore.	Rs. 2,500. No representation.	Security has been deposited.
Pratap, Lahore.	Rs. 2,500. No representation.	Security has been deposited.
Akali, Amritsar.	Rs. 2,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Asli Qaumi Dard, Amritsar.	Rs. 2,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Guru Ghantal, Lahore.	Rs. 2,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Haqiqat, Multan.	Rs. 1,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Tarjuman-i-Sarhad, Rawalpindi.	Rs. 2,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Sahib, Rawalpindi.	Rs. 2,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Kirti Urdu, Amritsar.	Rs. 5,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Kirti Gurumukhi, Amritsar.	Rs. 5,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Desh Sewak, Jullundar.	Rs. 5,000. No representation.	Ceased.
DHANJISHAH JULY 22	Rs. 3,000. No representation.	Security has been deposited.
Bande Mataram, Lahore.	Rs. 2,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Kirpan Bahadur, Amritsar.	Rs. 2,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Jhang Sial, Gujranwala.	Rs. 2,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Nadharak, Gujranwala.	Rs. 2,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Islah, Lyallpur.		
Hariana Tilak, Jhajjar, District Rohtak.	Rs. 1,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Naujiwan, Multan.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Akali-te-Pardesi, Amritsar.	Rs. 2,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Naujawan Hindustan, Amritsar.	Rs. 2,000. No representation.	Ceased.
People, Lahore.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
Vir Bharat, Lahore.	Rs. 2,000. No representation.	Security has been deposited.
Milap, Lahore.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Security has been deposited.
Dharamvir, Amritsar.	Rs. 1,500. No representation.	Ceased.
Hamdard, Lahore.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	Ceased.
	BURMA.	
Rangoon Mail English newspaper.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
Swatantram Tamil newspaper, Rangoon.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
Wunthanu Thadinsa Burmese newspaper, Rangoon.	Rs. 1,000.	Ceased.
Prachi Prakash Hindi newspaper, Rangoon.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
Desopakari Tamil newspaper, Rangoon.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.	
Search Light newspaper, Patna.	Rs. 3,000.	Ceased.
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
Lokmat, Jubbalpore.	Rs. 1,000. No representation.	No.
Karmavir, Khandwa.	Rs. 500.	No.
	ASSAM.	
The Assamiya, Gauhati.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
The Janasakti, Sylhet.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
The Sylhet Chronicle.	Rs. 1,000.	Ceased.
The Panchajanya, Karimganj.	Rs. 500.	No information.
	N. W. F. PROVINCE.	
Sarhad newspaper, Peshawar.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
Pakhtun (monthly), Peshawar.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
Kesari newspaper, Peshawar.	Rs. 2,000.	Ceased.
	DELHI.	
Daily Tej.	Rs. 5,000.	Ceased.
Hindustan Times.	Rs. 5,000.	Ceased.
Arjun.	Rs. 5,000.	Ceased.
Hindu Sansar.	Rs. 2,000.	Security deposited.
Suddhi Samachar.	Rs. 500.	Security deposited.
Riyasat.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived on representation.
Millat.	Rs. 2,000.	Security deposited.
Aljamiat.	Rs. 500.	Declaration and security not yet filled.
* Tej.	Rs. 2,000.	Declaration and security not yet filled.
* Paigam-i-Jang.	Rs. 1,000.	Declaration and security not yet filled.
* Qaumi Gazette.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived, but declaration not yet made.
* Tizarat.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived, but declaration not yet made.
* Shakti.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived, but declaration not yet made.
India.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.
Hukumat.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.
Peshwa.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.
Khwaja School Gazette.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.
Mahabir.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.
New Capital.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.
Khabardar.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.
Sarvadeshik.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.
Nashir-i-Saltanat.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.
Indian Post.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.
Hindustan.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.
Fauzi Magazine.	Rs. 2,000.	Security waived.

- A. P.

* New publication for which it was desired to make declaration.

Back From Jail.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, July 17.

Mr. Thakorlal Diwan, the popular local leader, was released from the Sabarmati Jail on the 16th instant after undergoing two and a half months of imprisonment. He arrived here on the 19th inst. by the evening train at 7-15 p.m. He was warmly received on the station amidst dinning cries of "Inquilab Zindabad"! Some of the youths went to receive him at Chawaj a station four miles off to the north of Broach. Prominent among them were Messrs. B. M. Doctor, J. J. Choksi, Diwanji Thakore and Doctor Masumali. Mr. Diwan was profusely garlanded and he was taken in a procession which went through the whole city. Next day Mr. Dowan delivered a very instructive lecture in the Town Hall. He narrated his experiences of Jail-life. He deplored that after the incarceration of Dr. Chandulal and himself, the local leaders indulged in petty quarrels on trifling issues and hence "the district was lagging behind n the enthusiasm which was necessary for the present movement. He exhorted the young to think of their duty and to come in to the field of action Mr. Hiralal Nariel-wala a leading Congressman and the ex-M. L. C. who was in the chair garlanded Mr. Diwan and the meeting came to a close amidst the deafening cries of "Inquilab Zindabad".

DHARASNA DAY.

To-day the second Dharasna day was observed here with great enthusiasm. A "Prabhat Pheri" went through the city early in the morning at 4-30 a.m. Partial hartal was observed during the day and municipal schools remain closed. The students of some of the local high schools also observed Hartal. A huge procession started from the Ratan Talao and dispersed to the Sevashram after going through the whole city. In the evening a huge meeting was held at Sevashram when appeals to carry on the struggle were made by several speakers. Leading Congressmen like Messrs. Dinkerrao Desai, Purani Choksi and Dr. Varshnave tried their best to make the Dharasna day a success.

SALUTE TO NATIONAL FLAG.

Early in the morning of Sunday the 20th instant the ceremony of saluting the national flag was performed by Mr. Purni at Sevashram. About one thousand persons attended the ceremony.

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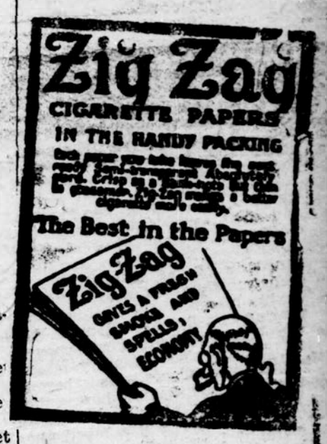

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ASTONISHING ATTITUDE OF GERMAN PRESS.

—:o:—

WARNING FROM INDIA NECESSARY.

II*

(From A Correspondent.)

The "Frankfurter Zeiung", a widely read newspaper, wrote recently well-balanced articles on the India situation but its voice was a voice in the wilderness.

A publishing house in Germany which seems to have a settled policy of scandalising and misrepresenting India through its various organs, is Ullstein Verlag. This huge concern has got besides other activities about four dozen regular publications including dailies, ordinary and illustrated weeklies, magazines and monthlies etc. devoted to all kinds of subjects with circulation varying from quarter to two millions. I propose to refer to three different papers of this publishing house namely "Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung" "Vossische Zeitung" and "Die "Gruene Post".

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS DISCREDITED.

The Berliner Illustrierte which has an extensive circulation is engaged in belittling the Indian National movement. The Vossische Zeitung which is a democratic organ and has got international standing aims to dis-credit the Indians and their aspirations. The weekly illustrated supplement of this paper about two months ago published an alleged "snapshot" of Mahatma Gandhi during a "pause in his march." The picture appearing in a decent(?) journal like the Vossische Zeitung was enough to boil the blood of every self-respecting Indian. It is beyond one's comprehension how they dare to publish such an offensive photograph (or is it a faked photograph? I am informed, that Ganthiji, when he was shown the picture, simply smmiled.

A PROPHET.

More instances of the same kind of propaganda are not wanting. The special correspondent, Colin Ross, of the above paper who wrote an article "A Visit to Gandhi" in Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung of 6-4-30 in a sneering tone, cabled like a prophet to his paper about the end of March that 'Gandhi's Halo would definitely banish if the British policy of not making martyrs succeeded". I am told Reuter's Agency was prompt and kind enough to recable the summary of the message to India. We believe this prophet is dis-illusioned by now. The very same publicist wrote from Colombo another article in Vossische Zeitung of 28-5-30 on "India—On Road To Catastrophe". This article reveals the arrogant western mentality towards the Oriental. He said. "On the contrary I take the standpoint that perhaps not before long a situation will arise when we the whites will not be able to settle our relations with coloured people from the standpoints of 'our secred responsibility towards the coloured' but will have to regulate them with brute force, not to keep up the supremacy of the white race but simply from the instinct of self-preservation". The following remark of his in the same article shows how he misrepresents matters. He writes there is an Assembly and a Press in India which are both perfectly irresponsible bodies. They are both obsessed with the same idea that whatever the English do, must be bad and everything will be alright as soon as the Nationalists will rule". I do not think it worthwhile to refer in more detail to this effusion but will conclude with one more reference to his article. Like a person with a guilty conscience he hastens to prove that he had no particular interest in taking an anti-Indian attitude. He argues that he was not even a pass-port to come to British India in 1924. In the same year he was not allowed to take photographs in Singapore and so on. Probably he hopes to deceive the readers of his article by these arguments. Any person of average education will see their futility. In the first case no Germans were allowed to come to India before 1926 according to the Treaty of Versailles and in the second case photographs of important naval or military stations are always prohibited.

SYSTEMATIC ATTACKS.

It appears to us from another article "Call to Civilization" by F.E. Holsinger lately of Bombay published in "Die Gruene Post", one of the important weekly publication of Ullstein, of 18th May 1930, that the firm has a well-planned policy to discredit the present movement in our country and it therefore requisitioned the services of anti-Indian propagandists. Mr. Holsinger's journalistic adventures are very well-known to Indians. He was specially recommended by the editor of the "Gruene Post" to the German readers, being an Asiatic to the core and Ceylonise by birth. It is indirectly suggested that his words would be taken as Gospel truth. This article is dated from Bombay although the writer is away from Bombay since about the last 18 months. The writer has throughout the whole article shown contempt towards the Asiatics especially Indians and concludes his dissertation with the following words; "No, We wish India should progress, otherwise the despotic rule of Indian princes will replace British rule, if not a religious fight between Hindus and Mahomedans In either case it will destroy all the semblance of civilization that there already exists in the form of Hospitals, Sanitation, Police, Protection of Labour and Guarantee of the security of Justice." This stock arguinent in justification of the British rule is too hackneyed to need any comment.

It is a pity that individual Germans and their press should make this anti-Indian propaganda especially when they themselves have suffered during the war from thoroughly mischievous and intense propaganda at the hands of Britain and her Allies, from the effect of which they have not yet recovered.

ASTONISHING ATTITUDE.

It is surprising, that a civilised nation like Germany, which knows only too well the effect of last ten years' foreign military occupation of Saar and Rhineland, should wish the perpetuation of the present system of British rule in India, a country whose ancient tradition of culture and civilisation has been a subject of admiration and study to several German scholars. How would Germany feel if, say, America had made pro-French propaganda for further maintainance of occupation of Saar as well as permanent claim to that province by France?

One fails to understand the mentality of an influential section of Germans who declare against the granting of liberty and equality to 320 million people when Germany herself being a defeated nation was denied the same but struggled for and succeeded in securing them along with her entry as an equal member into the League of Nations in 1925.

GERMAN MERCHANTS, BEWARE.

The anti-Indian tone of the German Press, with some exceptions, at a time when India is engaged in asserting her national self-respect and winning freedom will not only not forward German commercial interest but will definitely damage it. The assumption of the anti-Indian German newspapers, that weakening of the British hold over India is not in their interest, is absolutely wrong. If we go through the annual statistics of English and German goods imported into British-India, England has got the lion's share i.e. about 65 per cent. while Germany has next to nothing i.e. about 6 to 7 per cent. This is the main reason why Britain is opposed to any movement that will make India politically and economically free. Do not the Germans know how the Indian Press is agitating the question that the contracts for the purchase of material required by the British-Indian Government should be placed whenever necessary with those foreign manufacturers who would offer cheap tenders? Although the effect of this agitation has resuted in favour of comparatively very small tenders for Indian State Railways to German maunfacturers such as Krupp, Hanomag, Borsig etc., still this was several times a subject of interpellations in the House Of Commons. Indian merchants are aware that British rates for tenders are always dearer than German ones and yet British goods and machinery are largely favoured by the Indian High Commissioner in London. The anti-Indian German Press should note that free India would be a far bigger customer of German goods than at present. This can be proved by the example of the South African Union, a member of the British Empire, which being free to manage her own affairs very often makes big purchase of materials in the German market instead of the British.

Knowing the present political and economical position of Germany Indians expect neither active nor open sympathy but expect Germans at least to be neutral and silently take advantage if they like of the present situation in India to strengthen and advance direct commercial relations to the mutual interest of Germany and India. Germans seem to have forgotten that they were not allowed to come to India up to the year 1926 i.e. about 7 years after the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles only because British commercial interests wanted some time to re-establish themselves in the Indian market and work as middle men instead of allowing direct commercial intercourse between the two countries. (Germany and India.)

Indians should emphatically protest against the Anti-Indian propaganda in the German Press and should warn the German Foreign Office, Federation of German Industries (Reichverband der Deutschen Industrie) and other interested bodies to take immediate step to stop this propaganda. Indians have not got an independent Indian Official ambassador at Berlin to represent matters and to lodge a protest to the proper German authorities against such propaganda. If the tone of the German Press does not impreve, if it persists in creating opinion in Germany against India. Indians can easily bring the party concerned to its senses by vigorous boycott of German goods. After all India can buy from the whole world, definitely excluding countries that show hostility to her national aspirations.

*The first article appeared on 21st instant.

Raw Cotton Situation.

—:o:—

WEATHER DOMINATING.

Rapidly Decreasing Local Stocks.

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report issued on the 21st inst. state that the position of the Bombay cotton market has very greatly improved. The report is as under:—

AMERICANS:—A net advance of half a cent over the week is a gentle reminder that no special dispensation of Province has been obtained for the flawless progress of the crop. At long last thought is being given to the possibility that whereas hot dry weather may kill boll-weavil it may also kill cotton and although the drought for some time was somewhat illusive insomuch as it was difficult to secure information as to its precise location, a telegram given below received to-day from our Liverpool correspondent states not only the position but its potentialities with clearness:—

"Private reports indicate crop condition declining owing drought. See no chance lower prices unless broken. Although drought becoming serious Lousiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, North Georgia, West Texas and West Oklahoma early good rains would alter outlook.'

Without assuming the role of weather prophet it is quite definitely impossible to forsee the immediate future in America but the fact that the drought is in the Central Belt makes it more damaging should it continue but, in our opinion, less likely to continue for any length of time than would be the case if it were extensively located in Texas. We base this assumption on the facts that droughty weather is much more seasonable in Texas than in the Central Belt and that the law of averages has a habit of asserting itself.

CENTRAL BELT AND DROUGHT.

Meanwhile the undertone in American markets is better and taking into consideration the price level and the long succession of bear factors all well-known we think it unwise to operate against the market for the time being. After-all, there has been a steady decline over eleven months and with prices last week at new low levels it is as well to remember that it is a very long lane that has no turning. Furthermore, it is curious how a change in sentiment alters the relationship of facts. Hot dry weather has so far killed boll-weevils rather than cotton. A cent higher it would kill cotton and the weevil would be relegated to the back-ground. Remembering this one can but await developments in the Central Belt, as weather must still remain the dominating factor in the outlook.

BOMBAY.

Slowly but very surely the extremely low prices recently ruling in the local market are having their effect on stocks and the figures we give below, representing the stocks held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on various dates make interesting reading:—

1st May	13,05,634.
8th May	12,96,984.
15th May	12,75,062.
22nd May	12,73,416.
29th May	12,55,750.
5th June	12,36,146.
12th June	12,58,072.
19th June	12,32,316.
26th June	12,15,618.
3rd July	11,48,247.
10th July	10,94,454.
17th July	10,47,058.

The reduction of 2 1|2 lacs from the 1st May is satisfactory particularly as May was a very poor month for shipment enquiry and, of the business done during the last month, a considerable quantity of cotton has still to be shipped and is consequently still shown in the stock figures. The doctrine of the "inevitability of gradualness" must still apply to local stock reduction but the position has very greatly improved during the last two months. There is still an abundance of cotton but its burden is less obvious and as supplies here during the next four months will diminish while in America they will increase we favour sales in Liverpool against purchases here.

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Recipe No. 57.

Pineapple Fluff

1 tin Pineapple ½lb. flour
1 cup milk
1 dessertspoonful sugar
2 tablespoonsful water
2 eggs
Essence of Lemon Salt
½lb. Cocogem

Make short crust with the flour, salt and Cocogem, roll out and bake in a deep pie plate. When cool cover the surface with the pineapple chunks, and over them pour a thick custard made of the yolks, sugar, milk and essence. Beat up whites to a stiff froth and place on top. Put in oven to just brown.

New... this easy way of making Pineapple Fluff!

WOULD you like a new kind of sweet for dinner? Then try Pineapple Fluff... it's simply delicious made this way, with Cocogem for the pie crust. And it is so easy to make, too—you can't go wrong even if you are a beginner with pastry. For the secret of lightness is in the shortening—and the shortening is Cocogem.

Use fresh pineapple if you can, but tinned will be found almost as good. And here is a tip—be sure to keep the dough cool until required.

Cocogem is the ideal shortening. Normally a liquid, it can quickly be made solid by placing it in the ice chest for a few minutes.

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		
16th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
nd	Morea*	10,946
13th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	15,630
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,683
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
Jany		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,630
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	16,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,683
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	13,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
13th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

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*Through from China.
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(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

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2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	85

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

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To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
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Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
26th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£50	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July		
26	Allpore*	Straits, China & Japan
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

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July		
25th	Vasna.	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
30th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th	Karapara	East and South Africa.

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There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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* Tottori Maru ..	5973	27 July	31 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29J uly	12 Aug.
Hakono Maru ..	10500	....	@12Aug.
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@23Sept.
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	8 Aug.	14 Aug.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Kamo Maru	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	19 Aug	26 Aug
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.

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(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,61,982.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,62,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Scattered Showers In Texas.

INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE.

Bombay, July 24.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled rather steady during the first hour on absence of rain and prices were quoted 7 points above previous closing. The feeling was rather against and the steadiness was more or less due to absence of selling. There was only small business, but later on prices registered a sharp decline influenced by reports of scattered showers in Texas and weakness in Wall Street. Longs were seen unloading their speculative purchases believing that general circumstances are against any sustained improvement. The market closed weak at a decline of 22 to 27 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points to 12.90c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled weak and closed at a decline of 39 points for July and 20 points for October. Spot cotton prices declined 21 points to 12.39c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market fluctuated within a narrow range and trading was confined to jobbers. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 7.73d. per lb, and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at unchanged prices. Egyptian ring was a shade steady and prices closed at a rise of 4 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The official weather report, issued to-day, states that temperatures have averaged moderately above normal over most of the cotton belt. Rainfall has been generous to heavy in the Eastern portion, but, except for very light local rains, there has practically been no precipitation in the Central and Western States.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 13.27 plus .01; Lowest 12.99 —.27.

N. Y. December Highest 13.44 (11-01 a.m.); Lowest 13.12 (2-33 p.m.).

Liverpool: "Light showers Texas at two places; otherwise Texas clear."

Reuter: "Market early advanced on drought reports, but reacted later on Wall Street selling and liquidation."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 23.

October	12.99—.27
November	13.15—.22
January	13.20—.22
Middling Spot	12.90—.25

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS.
New York, July 23.

October	12.74—.22
December	12.89—.23
January	12.97—.25
March	13.16—.22
May	13.33—.23

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 23.

July	12.51—.39
October	12.79—.20
Middling Spot	12.69—.21

New York, July 23.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

July	Unquoted
October	13.25
October (New Contract)	13.03

New York. 11.45 a.m.—

July	Unquoted
October	13.19
October, (New Contract)	12.96

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 23.

	Opening	Closing
July	7.28	7.29+.02
August		7.10+.01
September		7.01+.01
October	6.98	6.97 —
November		6.98+.01
December		6.98 —
January	6.99	7.01+.01
February		7.03+.01
March	7.07	7.08 —
Aoril		7.14+.01
May		7.15+.01
June		7.17+.01
July		7.19 —
Middling Spot		7.73—.10

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 23.

July close at 7s. 3d. —1½d.
Oct. close at 7s. 4d. up 1½d.
Dec. close at 7s. 5 3/8d. up 5/8d

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, July 23.

Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, July 24.

The overnight decline of 27 points in New York futures, was responsible for a decline of Rs. 5 per candy at the opening of our market. At this level there was steady short covering and prices assumed hardening tendency. There was some buying by professional operators under the belief of improvement in the political situation. Later on prices further improved on better Liverpool opening cables. The undertone of the market was rather steady. The market seems rather two-sided as there exists considerable uncertainty about the distant future of the market. Crop reports are encouraging and export demand for ready cotton is decreasing.

Prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 219|12 and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A 188
Broach A|M 219-4
Oomra July 163
Oomra D|J 182
Bengal July 142
Bengal D|J 158|8.

—:o:—

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 24.

July	125.40 plus 0.60
October	125.00 plus 0.20
January	124.80 —0.90

—:o:—

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 24.

Broach	184|190
Bengal	143|153
Mathia	153|161
Khandesh	156|161
Akola|Khamgaon	158|165
Nagpur|Wardha	168|175
Barsi|Kurduwadi	155|160
Jalna|Aurangabad	158|163
Nagar|Vambori	153|158
Purna|Parbani	158|165
Khandwa|Sanavad	158|165
Indore|Ujjain	167|175
Miraj|Sangli	212|219
Coompta	214|224
Tirupur|Cambodia	258|238

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 24.

100	Bussan & Co Akola	164
200	Bussan & Co. Khamgaon	162
100	Do Dharwa	161
100	Do Vinchhiya	160
100	Do Darwaha	157
200	Do Dhulia	164
100	Crystal & Co Akola	161
100	Do Broach	196
100	Lalji Meghji Jaingadhpur	162½
100	Do Beawar	148
100	Do Jaitu	148
100	Japan T. & Co Yeotmal	159
100	Do Khamgaon	163
100	Do Karania	163
100	Do Darwaha	162

Indian Cotton Figures.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, July 24.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	43	294,327
Central India	169	404,210
Barsi and Nagar		261,199
Hyderabad-Gaorani		91,216
Berar	169	729,013
Central Provinces	100	465,961
Total Oomras	481	2,185,926
Dholera		198,562
N.-W. Provinces		139,315
Rajputana		57,513
Sind-Punjab		152,399
Broach	4	284,555
Coompta & Dharwar	1,010	149,561
Westerns-Northerns	268	66,851
Coccanada		102
Tinnievelly and Cambodia		40,964
Persian		704
American		13,492
Egyptian and African	3,115	125,095
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		858
Total	4,883	3,415,905

—:o:—

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 24.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	Since 1st September to 17th July This year.
Europe	2,066	352,108
Japan & China		1,425,765
Coast Ports		22,746
Up-Country by Rail		111,999
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		51,938
Total	2,066	2,467,563

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 23.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.15+.05
Scinde, Fine	4.40+.05
Scinde, Superfine	4.65+.05
Bengal, Good	3.90+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	4.15+.05
Bengal, Fine	4.40+.05
Oomra, Good	4.00+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	4.30+.05
Oomra, Fine	4.60+.05
Brach, Fully Good	5.05+.05
Broach, Fine	5.30+.05
Broach, Superfine	5.55+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 23.

July	11.39+.04
November	11.36+.04
December	11.46+.04
January	11.46+.04
March	11.52+.04
May	11.63 —
Sakells. F.G.F. Spot	12.50+.10

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Aug.	16.58 —.72
Sept.	16.70 —.70

SHARP DECLINE IN LINSEED.

—:o:—

Heavy Selling In Argentine.

Bombay, July 24.

Yesterday Linseed prices recorded a sharp break of about 3/4 cent. on heavy selling by professional operators. It is stated that prospects of a big crop are discouraging any demand and ultimately lower prices are expected. Yesterday's quotations were as under:—

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 24.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 442 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs 80 per ton.

—:o:—

STOCKS AND SHARES.
Bombay, July 24.

The following were to-day's closing quotations for cash shares:—

Kasturchand	7|8
Solapur	116|8
Amritsar New	55
India Bank	62|12
Imperial Bank	123|8
Central Bank	154
Tata Power	475
Tata Hydro Def.	106
Punjab Court	9|14
New India	17|10
Mercantile Ince.	26|8
Steamer Pref.	195
Scindia	3|4
Tata Steel Pref.	57|8
Tata Construction	33
Tata Oil	12|12
Bombay Telephone	474
Telephone Debenture	504
Bombay Uganda	17|12
B. Burma New	225
B. B. Petrol	326

—:o:—

WHEAT AND LINSEED.
Bombay, July 24.

Linseed Sept	9	14	0
Wheat Sept	5	5	0
Castorseed	8	2	0
Cottonseed	3	0	9
Groundnuts	8	2	0
Mohraseed	5	4	0
Rapeseed	5	4	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	10	8	0

—:o:—

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 24.

Khandesh	48	Bales
Central India	169	"
Berar	169	"
Central Provinces	100	"
Broach	4	"
Compta-Dharwar	1,010	"
Western-Northern	268	"
Egyptians	2	"
East Africans	3,113	"
Cotton	4,883	"
Wheat	53,581	cwts.
Linseed	1,778	"
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	337	"
Gingellyseeds	290	"
Groundnuts	3,047	"
Castorseeds	483	"
Rice	43,888	"
Myrabollams	1,255	"
Cottonseeds	729	"
Mowraseeds	294	"
Gram	257	"
Joowar	534	"
Maize	12	"
Bajree	1,408	"
Coal	4,369	Tons.

—:o:—

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, July 24.

	Rs.	a.	p
Mint Gild Ready	21	10	6
Mint Gold 2nd Sett.	21	9	6
Silver Ready	46	12	0
Silver, 1st Sett.	46	5	0

—:o:—

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATIONS.
Bombay, July 24.

Articles:—
Castorseeds delivery Sept., Opening Rs. 41|3; Highest Rs. 41|3|3; Closing Rs. 4|12.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 23.

Silver—Business moderate.
Spot 16 1/16
Forward 15 15/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 23.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 1 1/2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2 15/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3 1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3 3/4 p.c.

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 23.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/5/1

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 23.

T. T. London on Berlin 20.37 1/2
T. T. London on Amsterdam 12.09 1/4
T. T. London on Brussels 34.80
T. T. London on Madrid 42.53
T. T. London on Milan 92.88
T. T. London on Berne 25.03
T. T. London on Paris 123.68
T. T. London on Prague 134.10

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

July per bushel Dols. 85 1/8 down 1/4.
Sept. per bushel Dols. 91 down 1/2.
Dec. per bushel Dols. 96 3/4 down 5/8.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 24

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 2/4 to Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 October/December
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 July
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 July/Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 920
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 87 1/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 103 1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
"New York/London cross rate 4.86 11/16 23rd instant
Shanghai/London cross rate 1/6 1/4 24th instant
Japan/London 2/0. 5/16 23rd instant.
London/Paris cross rate 123.65 23rd instant
London/Belgium cross rate 34.800 23rd instant.
London/Switzerland cross rate 25.03 23rd instant
London/Italy cross rate 92.90 23rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4/5/1 22nd instant £4/5/1 23rd instant
Silver London Ready 16 22nd instant 16 1/16 23rd instant
Silver London Forward 15 7/8 23rd instant 15 15/16 23rd instant
Silver New York Ready 34 7/8 22nd instant 34 7/8 23rd instant
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 15/32 per cent 22nd instant 2 15/32 per cent 23rd instant
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent 22nd instant 2 3/4 per cent 23rd instant
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3½ per cent. 3 Mos 3½ per cent 6 Mos 3½ per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—India and Sold Business Moderate.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 24.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date		
23-7-30	3644000	9350000
Yesterday do.	2000	2000
Exports to date do	6806000	8173000
Stock at ports		
18-7-30	1583000	609000
" Interior Towns do.	599000	234000
" Liverpool 18-7-30	315000	838000
Visible Supply 18-7-30	3073000	1359000
Quantity in Sight do.	11895000	15693000
" out of " 18-7-30	13575000	16090000

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, July 23.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb. Cargoes July-Aug. sellers 35/6
Barleta Russo, per 62 1/2 lb. Cargoes July/Aug. sellers 35.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Afloat to Antwerp paid 36/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels, Afloat paid 35.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, July 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.—
C and F Calcutta, July-Sept. per cwt. 8/2 1/4
C and F Calcutta, Oct-Dec. per cwt 3/2 1/4.
C and F Bombay July-Sept. per cwt. 8/2 1/2
C and F Karachi July-Sept. per cwt. 8/2 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 5 7/16 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 23.

Cottonseed. Bombay, ton, July-Aug. Nominal £6/5/0
Castorseed. Bombay, ton, July-Aug. paid and value £14/7/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, July-Aug. sellers £13/17/6.

LINSEED.
London, July 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton. July-Aug. sellers £16/17/6
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton. Aug-Sept. sellers £16/17/6
Linseed, La Plata, C I F ton, July-Aug. sellers £15/2/6
Linseed, Bombay ton July-Aug. sellers £17/7/6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 23.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. August paid and sellers 31/4 1/2
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sept-Dec, paid 30/3

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1930.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC IN NAPLES.

276 Persons Die At Malfi.

—:o:—

TERROR STRIKEN RESIDENTS IMPLORE FOR MIRACLE.

LONDON, July 24.

Naples.—Latest casualty list is 276 dead of which 160 deaths have occurred in Malfi, 220 persons have been injured in the whole area.

Later.—This morning's earthquake, believed to be the most severe in the history of city, began at 1-10 a.m. and lasted fortyfive seconds. Streets which were deserted became in a moment thronged with terrified people rushing to open spaces and storming churches where they implored priests to bring the miraculous images out.

Above the sound of rushing feet were heard cries of mothers calling their children torn from their sides in confusion, which was increased by inky darkness due to first shocks short-circuiting electric lighting, while through the crowded streets vehicles of every description dashed wildly running over many pedestrians in general stampede.

Affected area extends across Basilicata region from Naples to Bari and from Taranto to Salerno. In the last-named place, part of a famous catherdral dating from 1080 collapsed, but fortunately it was unoccupied.—Reuter.

CLOUD BURST IN YORK SHIRE.

—:o:—

Rly. Bridges & Telephones Destroyed.

LONDON, July 23.

It is feared that lives have been lost following cloudburst in Esk Valley, Yorkshire. Many roads are raging torrents.

Whitby coastguards have rushed inland with lifeboat and rocket apparatus to rescue those whose homes have been swept away. The flood extends over quarter mile on either side of river bed.

The watermains in Whitby have burst the Town has only two days supply. Several railway bridges have been destroyed and telephonic communication is interrupted. Villages worst affected are Sleights, Ruswarp and Egton; three beauty spots in Yorkshire.—Reuter.

"Cloud Burst" Casualties In England.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 23

Rugby.—Severe and sudden floods occurred in parts of North Yorkshire to-day. A "cloud burst" occurred in the Valley of the Esk, which flows into Whitby Harbour, and the road bridge and railway bridge at the village of Sleights, nearby, were washed away. The roads were under several feet of water and many villagers imprisoned in their homes. The lifeboat and many other craft were taken inland. The coastguards are also engaged in rescue work. It is feared that several lives have also been lost.—B. O. W.

ONLY ONE LIFE LOST.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 24.

Thanks to lifeboatmen operating inland—occurrence without precedent—the only casualty in Yorkshire floods due to cloudburst was a woman drowned by the collapse of a wall, on which she had taken refuge. Lifeboatmen made prodigious efforts for ten hours and effected innumerable rescues by means of breeches buoy in rushing waters, in which ordinary boats would have capsized.

Scores of persons have been rendered homeless. villags have been isolated, bridges have collapsed and ten railway stations are closed.—Reuter.

MARTYR TO LATHI CHARGE

—:o:—

Dacca University Student Dies.

DACCA, July 23.

Sjt. Ajith Bhattacharyya, a student of the Dacca University succumbed to injuries, sustained by him as a sequel to a lathi charge by the Police on picketers in front of the Dacca Intermediate College yesterday.—Free Press.

ULTIMATUM TO MERCHANTS.

—:o:—

JHANG, July 21.

A deputation consisting of local Congress workers approached the cloth merchants of Mandi Jhang to induce them to stop their trade of foreign cloth. Merchants promised to sign the agreement, failing which, picketing of their shops would be started.—Free Press.

DROWNING TRAGEDY IN SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, July 23.

The semi-final of the Boating Race on Hussain Sagar Tank last night was marred by a drowning tragedy involving the loss of two lives; the victims being Major Strover, 3|16th Punjab Regiment and Captain T. E. Pitts of the P. and O. Steamship Company, Bombay.

It appears a strong wind was blowing and the boat capsized and sank. Vigorous search was carried out throughout the night. The bodies have not yet been recovered.—A. P.

ROUND EUROPE AIR CONTEST.

—:o:—

Britisher Holds The Lead.

LONDON, July 23.

Rugby.—Mr. Alan Butler continued to-day to hold the lead in the Round Europe air contest. He was the first to reach Seville this morning, making the journey from Madrid in a little over two hours. Later, he passed over Madrid on the return flight, proceeding onwards in his Gipsy Moth to Saragossa and Barcelona. Mr. Thorn, another British competitor, has been following him closely in the lead. After Barcelona, the route lies via Lyon Berne, Munich, Vienna and Breslau, to Konigsberg, and then to Berlin, the finishing point.—B. O. W.

BENGALEE YOUTHS GET 5 YEARS' R. I.

—:o:—

Charged With Throwing Bomb.

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Two Bengalis, Manmohan, Adhikary and Bhabanda Banerjee, who were charged before the Special Tribunal of Alipore for committing offences under the Explosive Substances Act for throwing a bomb into the house of an Inspector of the Howarah Police, have been sentenced to five years R. I. each.—A. P.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON ITALIAN MANUFACTURERS.

—:o:—

Judgment Set Aside.

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Appellate Bench of the High Court has set aside Mr. Justice Buckland's judgment decreeing Rs. 7,500 against The "Englishman," in favour of Signor Antonio Arrivabeni, lately Consul-General for Italy in Calcutta, for an alleged libel published by the paper in connection with an interview regarding the alleged invasion of the Indian peacegoods market by Italian manufactures.—A. P.

APPROACHING TRADE REVIVAL

—:o:—

Shipping Magnate's Prophecy.

LONDON, July 23.

Rugby—Sir Frederick Lewis, Cairman of Messrs. Furness, Withy and Co., the great shipping firm, at to-day's meeting of that Company, prophesied an approaching trade revival. He said: 'My optimistic outlook is justified by the belief that existing conditions are part of the stage setting for a trade revival which will come as surely as anything which it is possible to predict."—B. O. W.

FALL IN REVENUES.

—:o:—

SYLHET, July 23.

It is reported that in view of the heavy fall in revenue this year the Assam Government have given orders to the P.W.D., (Sylhet Division), to stop all original works that were to be undertaken this year.—Free Press.

SIMON REPORT REJECTED.

—:o:—

Appeal To Boycott R. I. C.

SYLHET MUSLIMS' RESOLUTIONS.

SYLHET, July 24.

At a crowded Muslim meeting held in the Town Hall, under the auspices of Mr. Abdul Haq, resolutions were passed rejecting the Simon Report, urging the people to stand by the Congress and requesting Muslim leaders not to attend the Round Table Conference.—Free Press.

EQUAL STATUS FOR ALL IN HOOGHLY JAIL!

—:o:—

All Prisoners Treated As "C" Class.

HOOGHLY, July 23.

It is reported that the majority of political prisoners in jail classified as 'A' and 'B' class prisoners have been classified again as 'C' class prisoners, and that all political prisoners newly convicted are now being classed as "C" class, no regard being paid by the trying Magistrate or the jail authorities to their conduct, education, learning, social status, property or income, etc.

They are, however, segregated from ordinary convicts in the jail.—Free Press.

CHARRED TO DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

—:o:—

SRINAGAR, July 24.

Reports reached here from Sonmarg that a lightning struck a party of would-be visitors to Laddakh at the Baltal Pass. Three Europeans and six Indians were charred to death on the spot. Only two pack-mule drivers survived to tell the tale of disaster.—Free Press.

Lahore Merchants Sign Boycott Pledge.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 24.

114 foreign cloth shop-keepers have signed the new pledge not to sell foreign cloth. The shops of those who have not signed the pledge will be picketed.—Free Press.

300 DEATHS FROM HEATWAVE.

—:o:—

It Sweeps Across America.

LONDON, July 24.

New York.—A four day heatwave has ended in deaths in New York area which are officially given as sixty-three including twenty-five drowned.

The heatwave was responsible for three hundred deaths all over the country as it moved eastward across the Continent from the Rockies.—Reuter.

Imperial Preference In New Zealand.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 23.

Wellington.—The House of Representatives has adopted the revised tariff, under which preferences for Empire goods are extended. Preference is granted to 295 items of British goods and an increase in preference is made in respect of 158 of them.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION IMPROVES.

—:o:—

No Injury To Foreigners.

LONDON, July 23.

Rugby.—Giving particulars in a Parliamentary answer to-day, regarding last Monday's disorders in Egypt, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, said that in Cairo, 50 demonstrations took place, varying in the number of people participating from 400 to 300. The demonstrators threw stones and broke tram windows and street lamps. No other damage to European property had been reported.

SITUATION IN HAND.

The only cases of injury to foreigners were one European tram conductor and one Hungarian injured. The situation in Cairo was now well in hand, and no British forces were employed either there or in Port Said and Suez, where disturbances also occurred. The disorders, he added, were nowhere serious and there was no participation in them by the respectable elements of the population. Workers everywhere kept out of the demonstrations and remained steadily at their employment.—B. O. W.

FROM THE PRISON CELL.

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Letter.

In the latest issue of "Young India" Miraben writes:—

This week Gandhiji writes in his general letter that he is spinning for some four hours a day, and adds:—

"I feel a certain amount of physical exhaustion when working at the wheel. Since my illness I have lost the strength for sitting erect for four hours at a stretch, and it is difficult for me to acquire that habit here. But to-day this is my penance, hence I cling to it. I get sound sleep. ..... I concentrate on one idea, the more I sppin the better. ..... Kakasaheb is well. His weight has increased by 2 pounds. ..... I have got my hand in nicely with the sewing machine, but I have not mastered its technicalities. There is nobody here who can instruct me in that respect." ....

In his letter to me he writes:—

..... "I am not losing weight. Last week it was 103 to 104 pounds. I don't call this a bad weight. You will therefore see there is no need for anxiety on my account."

Referring to a question of translating the Gita into English he says:—

..... "I should love to do it. But just now what little time I get is given to the translation of the Bhajanavali ..... I am going a snail's pace. I therefore do not know when that will be finished. The Gita translation is a big task. You will agree I may not suspend the spinning for it; for the spinning is applied translation of the Gita, if one may coin that expression. But if I have long enough of this quiet I shall certainly undertake the translation."

I left a new spinning wheel at the Yerowada Jail on Friday, and the authorities said that Gandhiji was in good health.

"RENTS IN FABRIC OF CHURCH."

—:o:—

King Receives Lambeth Conference Delegates

LONDON, July 23.

Their Majesties King and Queen received the delegates to Lambeth Conference at Buckingham Palace. The King, after shaking hands with each, in a speech referred to the growth and development of the Anglican communion. He was very happy to learn that appeal of the delegates to the Conference a decade ago for new endeavour to heal rents in the fabric of the church had been not without fruit.—Reuter.

DOWRY PROBLEM SPEAKS DISASTER.

—:o:—

Girl Of 16 Burns Herself.

MUNSHIGANJ, July 24.

A girl of 16 years committed suicide by saturating her clothes in kerosene oil and setting fire to them, as she was very much distressed to see the pecuniary difficulties of her grandfather to get her married. It is reported that a large dowry was demanded.—Free Press.

NEW YORK, July 24.

Archduke Leopold of Austria has been released from prison on bail of 7,500 dollars.—Reuter.

PUNJAB GOVT. CENSURED.

—:o:—

They Removed A Jail Visitor.

BECAUSE HE "TALKED GROSS SEDITION."

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 23.

A crushing defeat for the Punjab Government over the infringement of the privileges of the House was the most remarkable feature of to-day's sitting of the Punjab Council. The issue raised was over the adjournment motion by Mr. Saddiq, namely the insult offered to the House by the removal from the list of Jail visitors a Khilafitist member of the House.

The revelations were very astounding, because they showed that a jail official's word had been trusted.

CLEVERLY DERAILED.

Earlier in the discussion the house was almost about to be derailed because Government cleverly created in impression on the president's mind that step taken against Mr. Afzalhaq was not in his capacity as Member of the House, but as a private individual, but it was ten minutes clear exposition of the issues by Dr. Gokulchand Narang that saved the discussion from being torpedoed on the technical ground of jurisdiction. which curiously enough was raised after the motion of adjournment had been admitted as quite in order. However Mr. Saddiq had the whole non-official house with them so that by majority of ten Government was censured.

THIRD DEFEAT.

This, thus, is the third, defeat of the Government over these matters. In the past nine years over member's privileges, two previous occasions being over the insult offered by Mr. Worseley to a member of council, and the other over the insult to Mr. Bodhraj in a jail. In fact over this question members sunk their usual sectional diferences and recorded a signal defeat on Government.

In other two matters also the Council recorded to-day proper decisions. The motion of Mr. Nurullah for the reduction in water rates was defeated by Government with the help of the Hindu party, by a majority of five, while a bitter controversy over Land Alienation Act roused by Mr. Qureshi ended in a defeat for the Muslim Party by a majority of six.

Government's association with the Hindu party in these matters had a significance, because Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan let slip a word of caution which showed to Dr. Narang the Revenue Member's main card. "Let it not be said that by this vote we show that when we get autonomy we shall impose on the Punjab a Zamindar oligarchy". However, while all the three matters debated to-day provided a lively discussion.

The Scenes of market place continued often to be enacted especially through general the ignorance of parliamentary programme and rules of business.

SIMLA, July 23.

The Punjab Legislative Council held an interesting sitting to-day. The debate on Mr. Nurullah's motion for 25 per cent. reduction in Abiana (water rates) was continued. Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan assured that the Government was watching the situation. If it found that relief was needed the Government would not be found unsympathetic. The resolution was defeated by the Government and Hindu party votes, by 36 votes to 31.

LAND ALIENATION ACT.

Mr. Qureshi then moved a resolution urging the amendment of the Land Alienation Act, Punjab, with a view to limit it definitely to twenty years. the period up to which lands of members of agricultural tribes under insolvency proceedings could be leased out.

The Hindu party vigorously opposed the motion, which was strongly supported by the Zamindar Party. The Revenue Member assured that the 'status quo' would be restored if the Government found that there was any restriction of the scope of the Act as the result of any judicial ruling.

ASTOUNDING REQUEST.

The President appealed to the mover to withdraw the resolution with a view to part from the Council's last session in harmony. Chaudhari Zafarullah characterised this request from the Chair as astounding, and the mover pressed for a division. The resolution was rejected by 39 votes as against 33.

SPOKE GROSS SEDITION.

A discussion then ensued on Mr. Saddique's adjournment motion for censuring the Government for removing from the list of jail visitors the name of Chaudhri Afzal Haq who was one of the members elected by the House to the Jail Standing Committee.

The Government spokesman maintained that there was no discourtesy to the House, and that Mr. Afzal Haq's conduct was adjudged as that of a private individual and for the moment the Government had kept in suspense a decision whether he should be a non-official visitor or not. The charge against Mr. Afzal Haq was that he talked gross sedition to the Deputy Superintendent of the Borstal Jail, Lahore. The adjournment motion was, after a heated debate for two hours, carried by 39 votes against 28.—A. P.

Questions Tabled In Punjab Council.

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SIMLA, July 21.

It appears that attempts will be made by certain members of the Punjab Legislative Council in the form of interpellations to draw attention to the excise policy of the Punjab Government and the treatment of political prisoners convicted in the present non-violent struggle, in the forthcoming session of the council. A number of questions have been tabled by Mr. Mukundlal Puri in regard to these matters.—Free Press.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

KARACHI, July 23.

Details are reaching Karachi of an outbreak of mob violence at Shikarpur last Sunday following Satyagraha picketers refusing to allow consignments of country liquor to be distributed to the licensees. The Satyagrahis lay on the barrels near Lakhi gate and prevented the Excise Officials and the Police from removing them. In a "melee" that followed several volunteers were injured as a result of lathi charges by the police. A crowd soon collected and set fire to the liquor barrels, in the course of which the clothes of a woman volunteer named Ganga Devi caught fire, burning her severely.

The mob then ransacked the liquor bars and burnt all the account books, stock books, bills, etc. Several persons received severe burns.—A. P.

LEAFLETS FOR POLICEMEN

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Volunteers' Activity.

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

Four volunteers were sent today to different police chowkeys with leaflets addressed to policemen, calling upon them to resign. Their names and addresses were taken down and they were let off.—A. P.

Forest Satyagraha Started In Wardha.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, July 23.

A campaign of breaking forest laws is to be inaugurated at Talegaon in Wardha District. Yesterday the national flag was hoisted there when Dr. Khare, Mr. Nilkanthrao Deshmukh and Mr. Dhawale addressed the gathering.

The resolution about the "duty" of military and police forces, adopted by the All-India Congress Working Committee, has been proscribed by the C. P. Government.—A. P.

PRISONER ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

—:o:—

RANCHI, July 22.

Mr. Ananda Mohan Lahiri, one of the founders of the Ranchi Brahmacharya Vidyalaya, is, it is reported, on hunger strike since his conviction on the 14th inst. as a protest against the alleged bad food supplied to some respectable and educated men of Ranchi, who have been put in C Class.—Free Press.

BAN ON "RED FLAME".

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Bengal Censors have certified that the film "Red Flame" should not be screened, as it deals with revolution.—Free Press.

B.P.C.C. RAIDED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The office of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council was raided this morning, as a result of which 15 volunteers were arrested and and papers seized.—Free Press.

JHARIA WOMEN AT WORK.

JHARIA, July 21.

Nearly 100 ladies held a meeting, paraded the streets of the town with national flags and picketed schools.—Free Press.

PICKETING IN LAHORE.

—:o:—

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS.

LAHORE, July 23.

Elaborate preparations are made for picketing foreign cloth shops in Lahore. Instructions have been issued to Sikhs to muster strong for the purpose. A volunteer camp and a free kitchen have been opened at the Gurdwara near the old Fort.

21 lady volunteers and ten Akalis commenced picketing foreign cloth shops in Bazahatta this morning. Mrs. Zutshi and Srimati Puranadevi, whose husband is already in jail, are supervising the picketing arrangements.

Extra Police precautions are being taken.—Free Press.

FOR WEARING GANDHI CAP

—:o:—

Conviction Set Aside.

GUNTUR, July 23.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Guntur, has pronounced judgment in the appeal preferred by Mr. M. Chelliah Chari against his conviction to six months' rigorous imprisonment for wearing of Gandhi cap, in defiance of order under Section 144, by the Sub-Magistrate, setting aside the conviction and acquitting the accused.

A similar appeal filed on behalf of another Satyagrahi also has been allowed and the accused acquitted. The Counsel for the accused contended that there was absolutely no evidence that disobedience of the order under Section 144, by the accused caused or tended to cause danger to public tranquility and, therefore, the necessary ingredients under Section 188 had not been made out.—Free Press.

GANDHI CAP BAN AND HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

Petition Admitted.

MADRAS, July 23.

In the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Sundaram Chetty, Mr. Rangachariar moved a criminal revision petition against the order of Mr. Stewart, District Magistrate of Guntur, dismissing the petition filed by the Guntur Bar Asssociation to rescind the order passed by him prohibiting the wearing of Gandhi caps within Guntur and five miles of it. Counsel said that the order did not disclose that there was any class of people in Guntur who objected to Gandhi caps. It was suggested by the Government that the later order was intended for the protection of Gandhi cap wearers themselves, but Mr. Stewart had suggested in his order that the cap was a symbol of sympathy with the civil disobedience movement and might therefore indirectly lead to a breach of the public tranquility. Mr. Rangachariar contended that the order was an abuse of power interfering with the elementary rights of citizens.

His Lordship admitted the petition.—A. P.

Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.